

USE G-E FANS AND KEEP COOL



ANDERSEN MEYER & CO., LTD.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

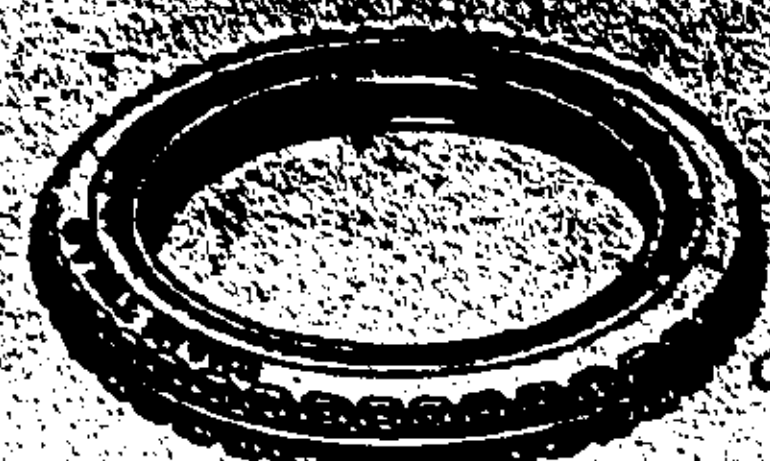
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MONDAY, MAY 19, 1919.

日十月四

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ANDERSEN MEYER & CO., LTD.
No. 2, Queen's Road, Central.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE AFGHAN REVOLT.

REQUEST FOR CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

Simla, May 15.

Reports indicate that in the action of the 11th inst. two Battalions of the Amir's Household Troops were engaged. Prisoners captured when Dacca was occupied state that the Afghan Commander-in-Chief was wounded and the Afghan casualties were very heavy. It is reported that detachments of the Afghan troops have moved to Pajwar range, at the head of Kueram Valley, have been reinforced; also some fresh troops from Kandahar are believed to have reached Spin Balkak, opposite Chaman Deraj. At Bannu, Waziristan and Kohat all reports show that the situation is normal.

The Afghan Commander's request for a cessation of hostilities was conveyed in the following letter to the Political Agent at Khyber:

"Sir,—As regards the outbreak of war between Afghanistan and Britain, I have the honour to inform you that British officers commenced the unlawful war without any declaration of war on any side, and by this aggressive step inflicted heavy losses on the civil population and the Army of Afghanistan by throwing bombs from aeroplanes. I am informed by His Majesty the King of the Independent Kingdom of Afghanistan that His Majesty has received a letter from the Viceroy of India and in consequence of that I am ordered to suspend the war thus unlawfully begun by your side until further orders. You are accordingly informed that the war has been suspended until a final decision has been reached by correspondence between His Afghan Majesty and His Excellency the Viceroy."

The impertinence of this letter is only exceeded by its unblushing audacity, for the Amir's violation of British territory, which precipitated hostilities, was entirely wanton, unprovoked and deliberate. Days before the actual outbreak of hostilities, the Amir had been endeavouring to flood India with inflammatory literature and to send emissaries into India to stir up disaffection against the British Government.

An official letter addressed by the Amir's Commissary for Foreign Affairs, the notorious Masow Tarzi, to the Afghan Envoy in India, ordering him to secure the allegiance of His Majesty's Hindu and Muslim subjects, is actually in the possession of the Government of India.

The Political Agent at Khyber is being instructed to send the Afghan Commander a message to the effect that he is not authorised to send any reply to his letter and that if Amanullah sues for peace he should address the General Officer Commanding the operations and request him to forward his representations to the Viceroy.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

Simla, May 15.

The British representative at Kandahar reached Chaman on 14th May and on the same day the Afghan Envoys from Simla reached the Afghan authorities at Loc Dacca. Orders have recently arrived at Herat from Kabul reinstating the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who had been imprisoned because they were members of the Mu Shahiban family, which is still popularly credited with complicity in the murder of the late Amir. This, and simultaneous news that Nasrullah had been found guilty at Kabul, has much incensed the troops at Herat, who appear to be in a state bordering on open rebellion against the Afghan Government.

Mehar of Chitral has assured Sir George Roos-Keppl, in spirited terms, of the devotion to the Government, of himself and people, and their hatred of the Afghans. The Khan of Teri Bannu has offered his services. The Nawab of Amb has sent his son to Sir George Roos-Keppl offering any service required. The Nawab of Dir has expelled all Afghan agents, wired congratulations on the Bage victory and assurances of his complete loyalty.

The Viceroy has issued a stirring proclamation by Great Britain beginning:—"To the brave and honest people of Afghanistan." Steps are being taken to disseminate the Proclamation by aeroplane and other agencies. The Proclamation draws attention to the Afghans' old friendship and alliance between Great Britain and the benefits accruing therefrom. It refers to how Britain intervened at Abdur Rahman's request and forced Russia to stop her oppression. Later Britain rewarded Habibullah's loyalty to the Treaty by increasing the subsidy and presented one crore of rupees. Britain looked forward to a closer friendship after the war, when Habibullah was murdered. Britain was filled with horror and grief, and public mourning was ordered through India. If the peoples of Afghanistan help Amanullah in his mad course, they will only ruin themselves. The futility of the ambitions of the ill-starred youth had already been shown by the Army at Dacca being forced to flight and guns being captured by the advance guard of the vast Army Britain is assembling. Will the peoples allow a youth false to the memory of his martyred father to bring calamity on the brave peoples of Afghanistan, ruin traders, debar families from clothes, necessities and comforts of life, and camels from grazing? Britain desires to see Afghanistan again peaceful, prosperous free and independent under a wise Amir. The Proclamation concludes:—"May God help the Afghan peoples to take the right path speedily.—Chelmsford."

KHYBER PASS CROSSED BY AFGHANS.

London, May 13.

A large body of Afghans crossed the Indian Frontier near Khyber Pass. They were dispersed by the British forces with aeroplanes at Landi Kotal on the 9th, but remain in the positions in the neighbourhood.

COMMERCIAL CABLE RESTRICTIONS.

ABOLITION DEPENDS ON PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

London, May 13.

In the House of Commons at question-time, Colonel Seely stated that the Government was very desirous of abolishing the commercial cable restrictions, but this must depend on the issue of the peace negotiations.

A MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

London, May 13.

Sir Philip Chetwood has been appointed Military Secretary to the Secretary for War vice Sir Francis Davies, appointed General Officer Commanding of the Scottish Command.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUMOURED ATTACK ON PETROGRAD.

"MR. BONAR LAW REFUSES TO BE DRAWN."

London, May 13.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Wedgwood asked a question regarding the report that the Allies were preparing to attack Petrograd in co-operation with Finland.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that a British Squadron was available at Helsingfors in case of emergencies, but no such arrangement as suggested had been made. Obviously, if anything of the sort were contemplated it would be impossible to say anything on the matter.—(Cheers). He declined, amid cheers, to give an understanding that the Government would not be committed to an attack on Petrograd in co-operation with Finland without the House of Commons being acquainted of the operation, but emphasised that there was no definite proposal at present contemplated.

THE OPERATIONS.

London, May 13.

The War Office announces that a message from Archangel dated yesterday, says enemy artillery is active everywhere on the front but has been silenced by counterfire. The thaw is progressing satisfactorily. The Dyvina is free of ice, and river transport is in full swing. The White Sea is not yet free of ice, but is navigable without difficulty at its mouth.

AN EXPLANATION.

London, May 13.

Reuter learns that the presence of Allied warships at Helsingfors is due to an appeal from Finland for protection, as Bolshevik vessels have been seen in the Baltic and it is feared they might attack unprotected parts of the Finnish Coast.

CHEMICAL SCHOOL AT CAMBRIDGE.

BRITISH OIL COMPANIES' DONATION.

London, May 13.

The British Oil companies have together donated 200,000 guineas for the purpose of endowing a chemical school at Cambridge.

IRISH-AMERICAN DELEGATES.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE NOT TO RECEIVE THEM.

Paris, May 13.

Mr. Lloyd George decided not to receive the Irish-American delegates when they return to Paris. Colonel House, who promised to endeavour to arrange such an interview, has decided, owing to the nature of the Irish-Americans' activities in Ireland, not to act as an intermediary.

THE PEACE TERMS.

GERMANS AND THE SAAR VALLEY.

Paris, May 26.

The Germans are preparing a counter-proposal as regards the Saar Valley, re-opening the question by oral discussions at least with the experts of the various Commissions.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

St. John, May 13.

Another British airman has arrived, and will attempt a trans-Atlantic flight. His machine is due during the week-end.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Chinese Commercial News Service.)

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

WHY THE ALLIES CAN'T HELP REGARDING SHANTUNG.

Shanghai, May 17.

Luk Tsing-cheong has telegraphed that on the 6th inst. he had an interview with the British and French Foreign Ministers, who expressed regret that they could not help China in the Shantung question, as China had committed herself in secret agreement with Japan. Moreover, China had done very little in the war; therefore it was impossible to help China.

Peking has decided to allow Chu Kai-kim to resign and will instruct him to leave Shanghai and await orders at Nanking.

While the Government have no intention to fight the South, they will telegraph the South and criticise its eight proposals.

A Mandate was issued on the 15th inst. accepting Foot Sang-siang's resignation and appointing the Vice Minister, Yuan Hi-tao, Acting Minister.

Chang Chung-cheong's wounds have again burst and his condition is a most dangerous one. A report says he has already expired.

Peking has telegraphed to Wong Tsing-ting that he must not return to China alone, so as not to show weakness.

The Diplomatic Corps held a meeting to adopt a spectator's attitude in China's present political situation.

Owing to the suspension of the Shanghai Peace Conference, Chien Nung-fun again asks Chu Sai-chong to allow him to resign.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RUBBER MARKET WEAKENS CONSIDERABLY.

Singapore, May 16.

Owing to the shortage of shipping, the rubber market has weakened considerably.

RICE STILL GOING UP.

Singapore, May 16.

The heavy rise in Siam rice continues. It now touches \$740 for first quality.



Photo: Tientsin Press. M. CLEMENCEAU.

The above a recent portrait of M. Clemenceau, France's veteran Premier, who bluntly told the German delegates at Versailles that the Allies were now ready for peace, on their own terms.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHARGES OF ROBBERY AND ASSAULT.

The May Criminal Sessions, were opened this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice.

Chan Loi and Lau Kwai were charged with committing robbery and assault on a woman, at Cham Sh ng, on April 21st.

Accused pleaded not guilty. The Crown Solicitor, Mr. G. H. Wakeman appeared for the prosecution, and the accused were undefended.

The jury were Messrs. G. Thomas, A. A. Azavedo, A. C. Leith, D. L. G. Williams, M. Mahomed, E. T. Bunji and Wong Min.

The Crown Solicitor outlining the case, said the two prisoners were charged with robbery and assault, on the night of April 24, at a village called Cham Shang, in the New Territories, which is about half way between Castle Peak and Kowloon.

At about 11 o'clock on the night of April 24, an old woman and her daughter were asleep in a matched when two men entered. They struck a light and went up to the old woman and took her purse containing money, pawn-tickets and other articles. They assaulted her and also her daughter.

The men then left the matched and the old woman gave chase and called her son, who is a contractor working on the roads, and the police at Chan Wan were telephoned for. Sergeant Macdonald arrested the men at about 2 o'clock in the morning with the property on their persons. The prisoners made a statement when charged, and said that they were together on the night in question. They had been to look for work and on their way back to Chin Wan they were arrested.

Evidence was then taken, after which the jury found the accused guilty. His Lordship, passing sentence, of three years' hard labour and five strokes of the "cat" in each case.

Chiu Yau and Li Hok Chi pleaded guilty to the same charge and were each sentenced to 15 years' hard labour and twenty strokes of the "cat".

Chan Shing and Wong Kam pleaded guilty to a like charge. The first accused was found not guilty and discharged, and the second accused was convicted and sentenced to five years' hard labour and ten strokes of the "cat".

WIRELESS MADE VISIBLE.

It is announced that naval engineers at the Ottercliffs wireless receiving station, near Bar Harbor, Maine, are using a photographic receiving recording apparatus invented by G. A. Hoxie, engineer of the General Electric Company. The invention permits the eye to supplement and replace the ear in reading wireless messages, with a resultant greater accuracy in deciphering promptly every message so received. The machine frequently has recorded 400 words a minute. In one test at low power messages were recorded at the rate of 600 words a minute.

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SENSATION IN BARRACKS.

SOLDIER STABS ANOTHER WITH BAYONET.

CULPRIT ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE IN CELL.

Quite a sensation was caused on Saturday night in Wellington barracks. At 9.15 p.m. a private of the 1st Garrison Battalion of the Manchester Regiment, named J. Stevens, went into the guard room and gave himself up, saying that he had stabbed another private by name of Kelly, belonging to the same Regiment. Stevens was very excited when he entered the guard room. The guard, composed of two men, did not believe Stevens at the time, but nevertheless sent a man to search for Kelly. Kelly was found lying on his bed with two wounds, one in the breast and the other in the thigh, and bleeding profusely. Kelly was not unconscious, but was carried to the guard room on a table. Kelly was eventually taken to the Military Hospital in Bowen Road, where his condition is somewhat serious.

Stevens said he could not manage Kelly with his fist, so he managed him by stabbing him with a bayonet. It may be mentioned that each soldier has his bayonet attached to his equipment which hangs on a peg over his cot; the bayonet being in the scabbard, attached to the equipment.

There was no one in the room at the time Stevens stabbed the other man.

Stevens was soon handcuffed and locked up in the cell. It is rumoured that there he tried to commit suicide by hanging himself with a wire. It appears that the guard, before putting Stevens into the cell, took everything loose out of his reach, in case he attempted to harm himself. Being dark, they did not see the wire. Stevens is attached to "C" Company, but belongs to "B" Company of the 1st Garrison Battalion, while Kelly is a "C" Company man.

It is interesting to remark that since this incident all the ammunition stored in the rooms in the Wellington Barracks has been handed over to the stores. There is no ammunition in the room. Each room used to have a box full of ammunition—twenty rounds for each man in the room—and these rounds were kept in the box, the key remaining with the orderly man in each room. The ammunition is only taken out to give to the men going on guard or for inspection. Yesterday morning the ammunition was checked and handed over.

Stevens will probably be tried by Court Martial.

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To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 6.7-16d.

The Weather.

Forecast:—Fair. Barometer—29.63. Temperature 2 p.m.—80. Humidity 2 p.m.—74.

LEST WE FORGET.

All that is to be said is that the hospital ship *Isiduria* was sunk by a German submarine over a month ago, and now another hospital ship has met the same fate, although happily the rescuers came in time to remove the wounded from the ship. In the month there is no record of any German member of the Reichstag opening his mouth for a word of protest against this unspeakable horror. It is believed that the Reichstag is not so muzzled that a German who still harbours illusions about a fragment of honour remaining to his country could not raise a question before his assembly. Evidently no one still exists in that House who thinks of such things. That is the epitaph of Germany.—*Manchester Guardian*, April 14, 1917.

DAY BY DAY.

Members of the Wigwag Tennis Club are holding a meeting to-morrow to discuss the revision of the Club's rules.

A Chinese was to-day fined \$500, or three months' hard labour in default for having 10 tael of illicit prepared opium. The man was searched at the Kowloon Railway Station and the drug was discovered secreted in a clock.

Last week's health return shows 50 cases of plague (38 fatal), four cases of cerebro-spinal fever (one death), two fatal cases of enteric and one non-fatal occurrence of diphtheria. The last-named was a Britisher and the others all Chinese.

We learn that a fracas occurred between the Indian guard and the Chinese crew of the s.s. *Hwa On*, a local steamer trading between Hongkong and Kowloon, during her last voyage. It is understood that several of the combatants were injured.

Two Chinese arrested in connection with the Western Street robbery were to-day produced before Mr. R. O. Hutchison and remanded on the application of Inspector Macdonald. In the case of another Chinese, who appeared on remand to a charge of murdering a constable in the same affair, Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence and secured another week's remand for the prisoner.

Being merry one day and sad on the next, was the experience of an Indian who was arrested by the Police for assaulting another man of his race. What he told Mr. R. E. Lindsell to-day was that he and the complainant were making merry, and an argument ensued. Then he just struck gently on the complainant's head, just to emphasise his point of view, he told Mr. Lindsell. Now this "gentle" blow was sufficient to render the use of a bandage necessary. In fact Inspector Boulger said that the complainant's head was simply "scalped." A fine of \$15 imposed on the aggressive party met the case. A bond of \$100, for six months, was also ordered by the Magistrate to be signed by both parties.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—8.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—8.15 and 9.15 p.m.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the Telegraph.]

PARLIAMENT AND PEACE TERMS.

London, May 12.
In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Bonar Law stated that at present he was unable to announce when the debate on the peace terms would occur. This obviously depended upon circumstances which were at present unforeseeable.

Replying to questions regarding the peace celebrations Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government would shortly announce proposals and a date. The Government would consider any suggestion to invite Marshal Foch and representative detachments of the French Army to visit Great Britain in connection therewith.

Replying to Mr. Bottomley regarding cash payment as detailed in the peace treaty, Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that Bonds for £5,000,000,000 were deliverable as on account of the total obligations but further issues of bonds might be required subsequently as security. The total amount payable either in money or otherwise was not limited but must meet in full all the demands specified in full in Section Eight of the official summary. The reduction which might also be allowed regarding the first thousand millions would postpone but not diminish the total amount of the payment. He emphasised that the amount of five thousand millions was not the sum total of the enemy countries' obligations. Powers to enforce payment lie in our economic weapons and in a lengthy occupation of part of Germany.

DATE OF PEACE.

Paris, May 12.
In connection with a report that President Wilson proposed to sail for America on June 13, the "Echo de Paris" learns that the peace treaty is signed but the Germans must not obstruct the discussions beyond a certain point and everything must be concluded by June 15.
A triumphal march of Allied armies in Paris is fixed for June 6.

AN ABYSSINIAN MISSION.

Paris, May 12.
An Abyssinian mission has arrived and has issued a denial that they desire the country to be a Protectorate of France.

SIBERIAN ARMY'S PROGRESS.

Omsk, May 12.
The Siberians have captured enormous booty in one sector of Ufa alone including huge quantities of arms and munitions, railway material, steamers, forage, and over 10,000 prisoners. The offensive continues successfully, although in some places the enemy is strongly resisting.

COTTON.

One of the most serious features of the present situation at Home is the holding of big stocks by the large exporting houses of high-priced goods that are practically unsalable. It was expected that their "would be a large demand in France for this class of stock, but the rigid import restrictions imposed by the French Government have upset calculations. Millions of pounds are locked up in these stocks, the holders preferring to suspend selling rather than to unload the great production. The chief buying of cotton goods for export during March, says the Times, has been of China, which has been the only active market. India, Egypt and South America have been very dull.

PAPER.

The Northcliffe paper mills in Newfoundland are said to be the finest in the world. They are capable of producing 100 tons of paper and 240 tons of pulp every day. The expected after-the-war demand in Great Britain and America is just beginning, and great advances are expected in paper making, which has declined somewhat during the past two years, owing to the lack of shipping facilities. A new development in these mills is the shipping of news printing paper to Australia, where it is expected a large market will shortly be developed.

NOTICE.

MOUTRIE PIANOS.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

DOMINIONS WAR EXPENDITURE.

London, May 12.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Norton Griffiths, Mr. Amery stated that the war expenditure of Canada was approximately \$250,000,000, Australia \$291,000,000, New Zealand \$75,750,000, South Africa \$23,000,000 and Newfoundland \$2,000,000 sterling.

RECORD AIR FLIGHTS.

London, May 12.
Colonel Beatty has achieved a record flight from Madrid to London, 987 miles in eleven hours, fifty-five minutes, stopping to refuel his tanks.

London, May 13.
Lieut. Colonel Wilson, of the British Staff in Mesopotamia, flew a biplane from Mosul to England in one week. He crossed the desert from Mosul to Cairo in one day.

ALLIED SHIPPING LOSSES.

London, May 13.
The Ministry of Shipping announced the number and tonnage of Allied merchantmen lost through enemy action as follows:—Britain 297, tonnage 7,638,000; France 238, tonnage 697,000; Italy 230, tonnage 742,000; Japan 25, tonnage 190,000; United States 60, tonnage 341,000. A further twenty British vessels of tonnage 95,000 were lost on Admiralty service.

NURSE CAVELL.

Brussels, May 13.
Impressive scenes marked the removal of Nurse Cavell's body to England. Queen Elisabeth sent a magnificent wreath and members of the Cabinet and Diplomatic circle and other distinguished people paid their respects. The street lamps along the densely crowded route were lighted and veiled with crepe. The coffin, mounted on a gun carriage, was preceded and followed by a deputation of nurses and Anglo-Belgian and American troops, including a special officers detachment.

LORD FRENCH'S BOOK.

London, May 13.
Further instalment of Lord French's book deals with the Antwerp question. He personally was of the opinion as late as 1st October that Antwerp was in no immediate danger, but he was disagreeably surprised in the following days when he learnt of the serious situation. This upset the French plans further south. He again complains of Lord Kitchener's interference and roundly declares that if his and Joffre's wishes had not been ignored in London a better situation would have been created and Lille saved.

LIBERTY LOAN OVER SUBSCRIBED.

Washington, May 11.
The Fifth Liberty Loan was largely over subscribed, it is estimated by fifteen hundred million dollars.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

Advertisements not prepaid shall be charged at the rate of two cents per word.

WANTED.

WANTED—Two young Britishers wish to get in touch with two more with the object of forming a mess. Replies should be addressed to Box 174 "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED—Half house or flat of two or three rooms situated on upper levels. Moderate rental. Apply Box 172 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED—Advertiser who has had several years' experience in mercantile house in the East desires change. Excellent testimonials. Apply Box 173 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED—By European, a flat or two rooms, either furnished or unfurnished. Central location & lower level preferred. Apply Box 175 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Indian Motor Cycle and sidecar—1917 Electric Model. Power Plus. Perfect condition. Apply Box 166 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A 5 roomed house in Conduit Road from 1st May next. For particulars apply to H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 1, Des Vœux Road.

THE EDISON-DICK

TIME-EXACT

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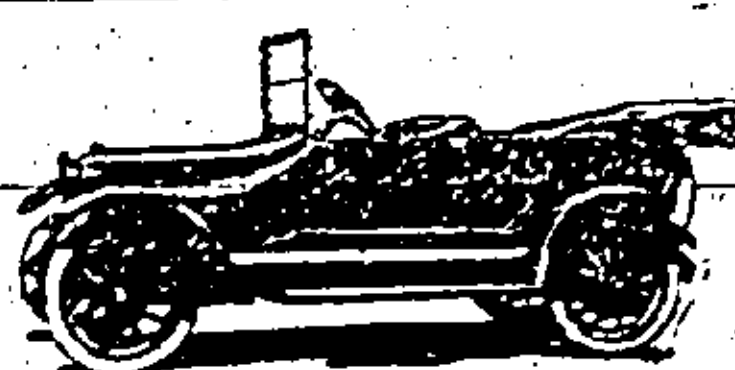
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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 19, 1919.

THE PRESUMPTUOUS HUN.

If we want an insight into the German character we can get it by contemplating the attitude of the Hun delegates at the historic gathering at Versailles when the Allies laid before the enemy plenipotentiaries the terms on which Peace can be finally concluded. Their behaviour, we are told by Mr. Massey, was more impudent and more aggressive than anything he had ever experienced, whilst all the Entente representatives, including President Wilson, were surprised at the tone of Rantzau's presumptuous speech. When the German delegation arrived, the Allied officers assembled outside the building had the common decency to salute them, but the Huns did not salute anybody, either coming or going, though they were the delegates of a conquered race. Then, whereas Mr. Clemenceau stood whilst delivering his speech, Count Rantzau had the audacity to remain seated, in explanation of which his Secretary tells a feeble story about his being unable to control his voice or his knees, thus being afraid that he would be unable to stand if he tried to. If this excuse is taken at its face value it gives a pretty picture of a distressed Hun; but we prefer to believe that the incident was typical of the German outlook on life, which is based on the idea that the Huns are the most superior people on earth and which, apparently, even the great humiliation they have now suffered has left practically unaffected. That is the view taken by the Allied plenipotentiaries, who have come to the unanimous conclusion that the Germans are the most tactless people on the face of the globe.

For cool, unadulterated "cheek," the speech of the chief German delegates would be hard to beat. Here are the Germans beaten at their own special game—war—having to sue for peace, and then, when the time for the presentation of the terms comes, instead of appearing in a meek and humble frame of mind they show open discourtesy, whilst their leader has the "nerve" to deliver a harangue on war responsibility. It was something gained that Count Rantzau should admit that the power of German arms had been broken, but he soon showed that he did not intend to eat any humble pie, for he had the temerity, in speaking of war responsibility, to say that Germany could only take a share of it, adding that all Europe shared the guilt. He did admit Germany's guilt as regards war crimes—an admission which must be kept in mind—but even here he endeavoured to offset the Huns' brutality by alleging that the Allies, by their blockade methods, had killed non-combatants with cold deliberation. That, from a German on such an occasion, vividly illustrates the Teutonic frame of mind. What these Huns appear to overlook is that they were required at Versailles for the one purpose of doing what they were told, and not to indulge in arguments or vilify their conquerors. As one of the wires puts it, the Allies are in no mood to admit the discussion of their right to insist upon the terms of peace substantially as drafted; the only suggestions they can consider are practical ones not involving any watering-down of the conditions.

Count Rantzau wound up his impudent oration by declaring that the Treaty would be examined in a spirit of goodwill. He lied when he thus spoke, as the news from Germany amply shows. One Berlin message says nobody even considers the possibility of accepting the terms; another says no German Government could ever sign such a Treaty; a German newspaper describes the Treaty as the product of thoughtless, intoxicated brutality; whilst General Ludendorff gives his views in such dignified and gentlemanly language as this:—"If these are the Peace terms, then America can go to Hell!" Here we have some choice examples of the Germans' spirit of goodwill! Well, whatever the Germans may or may not think about the Peace Treaty, they will have to accept it substantially as it stands; there is going to be no picking of the document to pieces. The time has come, as Mr. Clemenceau reminded the German delegates, to settle accounts. The Allies must not, they will not, waver in their determination to make the punishment fit the enormity of the crime.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO.

It is gratifying to note that the Directors of the Hongkong Electric Company, in addition to adopting a policy of far-seeing provision for future contingencies, intend further to justify the Company's existence as a public utility concern by keeping in view the interests of their customers whilst providing for a fair and reasonable remuneration to shareholders. Mr. A. O. Lang, in his speech at the annual meeting of the Company held on Saturday last, stated that the Directors had realised the desirability of making a still further reduction in the cost of current to consumers. This, in view of the substantial profit of over \$500,000 on the year's working, is but just and reasonable. It will create a feeling of confidence in the Company on the part of public generally, which we regret to say does not exist to like degree so far as some of our other public utility companies are concerned. The ever-growing demand for current in the colony will no doubt enable the Electric Company to show still better results in the future, in which the public need have no qualms as to its participation, both in reduced rates and improved service. A word of praise must be said also for the efficient manner in which the Company has functioned during a most difficult time. There has been nothing in the nature of a disorganising breakdown, which fact alone fully justifies the Directorate in its allotments for bonus to staff and donation to Provident Fund. As Mr. Moxon said, the Hongkong Electric Company as a public utility concern stands out pre-eminent, as an example to companies of this class, and it is to be hoped the lesson will not fall on deaf ears.

BETTER SIGN NOW.

We have dealt in our leading article to-day with the intolerable behaviour of the German delegates at the Versailles Conference, which has shown the whole world the type of people with whom the Entente has to deal. There has been a lot of wild, irresponsible talk by German speakers and newspapers on the possibility of refusing to sign the Peace Treaty, but we imagine that a good deal of this is sheer, characteristic German bluff. Anyhow, the Huns now find themselves in a cleft stick. We are assured that in the event of a refusal to sign the Treaty, all military arrangements have been made for the Allied Armies to advance exactly in the same way as they would have done had the Germans not accepted the Armistice terms. In other words, if Germany refuses to sign, the war automatically reopens, but with a decided advantage to the Allies, as they are now in occupation of certain parts of the Fatherland (which they were not at the time the Armistice was concluded), whilst the Germans have already been rendered more or less impotent by the operation of the terms enforced since November last. So any declining to accept the Peace terms will only react on the Huns in a disastrous manner. They will have nothing to gain by it, they will lose more territory and in the end they will have to swallow conditions even harder than those now presented. So they might just as well save all the bother and trouble and, with as much good grace as their nature allows, bow down to their conquerors' terms.

SHIPPING LOSSES.

An over-night telegram gives the details of the Allied shipping losses during the war, and from these it will be observed that, as was generally known, Britain is the biggest sufferer. Her mercantile losses come to well over two thousand vessels, representing over seven and a half million tons, in addition to which there have been lost twenty ships of 55,000 tons on Admiralty service. These are some of the losses which the Germans now have to make good. In war, of course, we expect to have shipping losses, especially when the enemy is a maritime Power, but in this case the greater part of the casualties was caused by the U-boat campaign, which was conducted in defiance of all known rules of civilised warfare. That is a fact which cannot be too often insisted upon, and it is for that reason that the Allies have rightly ordered recompense to be made on the ton-for-ton and class-for-class basis.

DAY BY DAY.

A PROVERB IS AN UNDISPUTED FACT WITH WEISERS ON IT.

The members of the Banvard Company left this morning for Manila by the s.s. Wing Sang.

Mr. C. G. Perdue arrived back from India on Saturday by the Arratoon Apar. He is to act as A. S. P. in place of Mr. T. H. King, who recently went on Home leave.

The Treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul begs to thankfully acknowledge the receipt of \$20, toward the funds of the Society, from an anonymous donor.

Saturday's health return shows six cases of plague (two fatal), three of cerebro-spinal fever (one fatal) and one fatal occurrence of enteric fever. All were Chinese.

Lloyd's Weekly (Shanghai) of May 11 says: "Capt. Lapsley left Shanghai last night for Hongkong, where he hopes to hand in his military papers after 4½ years' war service. He may take up his post again on the staff of the Kowloon Dock."

We learn that Captain A. Fraser, formerly master of the Wo Fat Sing Company's s.s. Telemachus, has been transferred to the s.s. Sui Sang, which ship now belongs to the above firm, the negotiations for her purchase having been concluded on Saturday morning last.

A surprise was given to the Court this morning when a Chinese who was being tried for begging struck up in English: "Excuse me this time and let me out. I am an old man and my son no give me for my expense." His loquacity in English was such that Mr. Lindsell said: "Why don't you start an English school for Chinese?" The beggar was fined \$5.

A Chinese who was arrested on the Leong Wing Wharf was to-day charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell with being in unlawful possession of a part of a revolver. Inspector Boulger stated that the man had a permit to carry the revolver in Batavia, from which place the Chinese had come to the Colony. A fine of \$100 was imposed.

The Banvard Company gave a repeat performance of "Off to the Front," on Saturday night, thus concluding their season here. The house was packed and the evening's fun greatly enjoyed. Mr. Banvard informs us that the Company expects to return to Hongkong on June 16 and play a short season with new pieces which he thinks the public will appreciate very much.

A tap attached to the piping of an oil tank at the Wellington Barracks received the attention of a thief on Saturday. The man proceeded to unscrew it from its place. His procedure was watched with great interest by a Chinese sapper of the R.E. who waited until the thief had finished his work before he pounced on him. The thief was this morning sent by Mr. R. O. Hutchison to prison for three weeks.

A Chinese detective on Saturday captured an opium fiend at the latter's abode at No. 7 Cooke Street. The fiend was supervising a number of pots and pans wherein some three mace of opium were being prepared. When the Police microscope was brought into service it was found that his offence admits of two charges (1) being in possession of the drug and (2) preparing the opium. Mr. R. O. Hutchison, however, considered one charge to be enough, and he fined the Chinese \$5 on the charge of being in possession of the opium.

We regret to record the death, at the Government Civil Hospital, on Saturday morning last, of Mrs. Cooke, the wife of Mr. F. L. Cooke, of the Oriental Tobacco Company. Mrs. Cooke had been in bad health for some months past and finally paralysis set in, which was the primary cause of death. The funeral took place at Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon, the Rev. V. H. Copley officiating. There was a large number of floral tributes which testified to the esteem in which the deceased was held by her many friends. Great sympathy will be felt for Mr. Cooke and Mrs. Reynolds, daughter of the deceased, in their bereavement.

CURRENT COIN.

[BY "MERCATOR"]

There is much weeping and gnashing of teeth amongst wolfram dealers in Hongkong who, at the time of the Armistice, had been left with large stocks of wolfram in their hands. Thousands of tons of tungsten are being stored in the hope of a rise in the sweet bye and bye. Wolfram dealers have had a rattling good time for the last three years, disposing of their ore at excellent prices. With the suspension of hostilities these have come down with a run. For instance, where \$45 per load used to be paid for the ore at the mines, to-day the rate is \$10 per load. Consequently there is much uneasiness among producers of tungsten in the Colony as to the developments of the immediate future. The future of wolfram is at the present moment in an unsettled condition, and it is no use to bolster up trade by creating a fictitious demand and stimulating over-production. The production must conform itself to the normal demand. Last year 96,104 piculs of wolframite were exported from Hongkong to the United States, the value being assessed at \$1,116,539. The fall in price of the ore in the United States is due to these large supplies and have overstocked the market. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has already announced the termination of the system of control of tungsten. It is satisfactory to learn, however, that while the Minister of Munitions has decided to end the existing purchase arrangement immediately and will not accept delivery of any tungsten ore or molybdenite loaded from British Overseas ports on ocean steamers after April 30th he will consider claims based on any loss of profit sustained owing to deliveries being then stopped. He concludes with an expression of the hope that producers "in their own interests will take immediate steps to reduce production."

There is a threatening shortage of rice throughout the East and the Far East. The Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements are quite perturbed as stocks of rice are low and the prospects of getting no supplies in the last quarter of this year have raised great fears. Mr. James, the Food Controller for the Straits Settlements and the F.M.S., is already devising means to meet the situation. "Rationing" is one of the many things that is going to be tried. It almost looks as if Hongkong will have to imitate the Straits people. Rice control has been a necessary evil in India, Burma, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. It is not quite true that the rice control in India and Burma has been imposed solely in the interest of famine relief. The conditions in India were not due solely to the failure of crops. The failure of crops came when the Indian stocks were depleted to supply the needs of the Army in the field and was aggravated by the high prices of non-food commodities, while the price of food for the poor had beaten all records of previous famines. It was merely for famine relief for which Burma's rice had been requisitioned, but it was to relieve famine conditions aggravated by depletion of stocks due to the war.

The shortage of coal is still seriously affecting South China in manufacturing and transports. While Japan is still the largest supplier, her exports to Hongkong have declined from over a million tons in 1914 to 700,000 tons in 1917 and 360,754 tons valued at £1,486,652 in 1918. While imports from Formosa only commenced in 1915 with 2,500 tons by 1917 they had increased to 125,000 tons and in 1918 to 179,480 tons valued at £510,552.

Cassia or commercial cinnamon is very largely exported from Hongkong to the United States of America. The U. S. A. takes nearly half of the exportable surplus. There are two qualities of cassia exported from Hongkong, namely, Kwonggai and Saigon cassia. Hongkong exported last year 2102,072 worth of Kwonggai and 246,692 of Saigon cassia. Of these, the United States took 254,924 Kwonggai variety and 229,632 of the Saigon quality. The first year of direct trade with the United States in cassia was in 1917, as previous to that year it was exported from Indo-China, via Hongkong to Europe and thence exported to America.

Beyond the rise in China prices there has been nothing

DOGS VS. FOOD.

REVOLTING CRUELTY IN HONGKONG.

A very large number of dogs have been missing from Hongkong lately, according to Inspector Grant. This is due, it is stated, to the liking on the part of certain Chinese epicures for this animal as a delicacy on their banquet tables. Indeed, their craving for the canine flesh has created such a demand that certain thieves have found it profitable to exert their abilities in the direction of catering to it. So many thefts have occurred that men have even been commissioned by the owners to proceed to Canton to search for the missing animals, believed to be taken there for sale.

One case in point was brought to light through the investigations of the Police, who captured three Chinese who were alleged to have cast greedy eyes on a dog which did not belong to them, and to have stolen and prepared the animal for food. In the house where they live, the Police found evidence of an incriminating character. The bitch after being stolen, it appears, was immediately transferred alive to a pot containing boiling water. It was killed in the immersion, and the Chinese had already proceeded to scrape half its skin off before a stop was put to the gruesome operation by the arrival of the Police. A large quantity of firewood, a pile of shavings, and a number of cooking utensils afforded eloquent testimony to the fact that the epicures had lost no time in preparing their feast. Two of them, apparently cheered with the prospect of a good dinner awaiting them, had gone to sleep, leaving their confederate to prepare the meal. They were rudely awakened from their pleasant dreams by the Police, who immediately marched them to the Station. The third man was also arrested.

In the case of one of the prisoners, who claimed to be a barber, it was stated by the Police, in Mr. R. E. Lindsell's Court today, that he kept a barber's shop, but finding that he did not get enough business, had taken to the more profitable trade of dealer in canine flesh.

The barber (to Mr. Lindsell): I am a barber.

The Magistrate:—Yes! You do nothing else except shaving dogs and men.

The prisoners were acquitted on the charge of stealing the dog, owing to insufficient evidence. On the charge of preparing the animal for food they were found guilty and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

POLICE RESERVIST'S APPEAL.

The case of an appeal to the Supreme Court on the part of a member of the Police Reserve against a sentence of confinement to barracks by the D.S.P. is to be held on Thursday next. It appears that a Mr. Guimarez was ordered to be confined to barracks by the D.S.P. for an alleged misdemeanour, against which an appeal was made to the C.S.P. who upheld the order. The appeal was heard in Chambers, before the Chief Justice, on Saturday morning last, and a decree nisi returnable on Thursday was made, the appellant being admitted to bail in \$250.

We also understand that another member of the Reserves was arrested at Shek Tong Sui, during the week-end, for failing to comply with a punishment order.

of interest to record in the movements on the local Stock Exchange. China Sugars have registered another advance, closing steady at \$160. One of the Glen Line vessels, last week, took a full cargo of China sugar for London. The price of raw sugar has gone up recently, Java crystal No. 24 being quoted at \$11.50, Java crystal No. 18 at \$10.25 and soft white Java \$11.50. According to the latest telegram to hand, this year's estimate for the sugar crop in Java is 1,300,000 tons, showing a decrease of 300,000 tons as compared with last year. In Cuba, too, the output is expected to decrease by 400,000 tons to 2,800,000 tons, making the total decrease in these two places 700,000 tons. It is also feared that the output in Europe will not show any appreciable increase this year. In spite of such pessimistic prospects there is an increasing demand.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

According to statistics compiled by the American Government one in nine American marriages is terminated by divorce. The 1916 census shows that there were 112,036 divorces during that year. This is at the rate of 112 per 100,000 of the population, compared with 84 in 1906, 73 in 1900, and 53 in 1890. These figures show that the rate has more than doubled during the last twenty six years excluding South Carolina, where the laws do not permit divorce.

To save at the tap and let all run away at the bung-hole is not an unknown practice with Governmental persons. Evidently it is so now with respect to the efforts to keep out of the country that vile and poisonous stuff known as Bolshevik literature. A correspondent tells us now extremely vigorous is the inspection of all written and printed matter both on entering and leaving the United States. Not one line of dubious matter was allowed to go through. But on arrival at a British port he found that the examination of his baggage practically amounted to nothing at all. The whole business was a pure formality. And yet a rigorous censorship is still maintained over the mails, as if they were the only medium of conducting this dangerous traffic.

Evidence accumulates that the world of to-day is demented. The war has upset the mental balance of nearly every class and individual, and the derangement has even spread to the highest seats of the law. Of all mad proposals surely Lord Buckmaster's Bill to admit women barristers is the maddest. The science and art of law are purely logical and unemotional business; and nine women out of ten are purely illogical and emotional. Besides, it will certainly lead to the abolition of the wig, if not of the gown and bands. And as Cumberland in the "Choleric Man" says, "there is much good sense in old distinctions. When the law lays down its full-bottomed periwig, you will find less wisdom in bald pate than you are aware of." If a judge were to appear on the Bench dressed as a jockey, though his law might be that of Hardwicke or Cairns, the suitors would not think so. Dignified costume has a double effect upon the imagination of him who sees and him who wears it. The abolition of costume and ceremony has had a deplorable effect in the American Courts.—Saturday Review.

There is a certain entertaining quality about the London Morning Post demonstration of its favourite theory that "it is war that is normal"—and not peace, as some of us had supposed—

"Dr. Frederic Adams Woods, working through a careful study of 450 years of European history from 1450 to 1900, found that in the first century war occupied 53 per cent of the time and in the last century over 30 per cent. In the whole period there were only two spaces of time, one of ten and the other of seventeen years, of complete and universal peace all over the Continent."

On the same principles one could maintain that red headedness was the normal state of civilisation, seeing that since the invention of the Celt there must always have been a red head somewhere or other in Europe.

If the Sunday Games Association has its way, and cricket, football, and other outdoor games are played on Sunday, we shall simply be reverting to a phase of English life in the days that were earlier. Besides, we have pleasant memories of a "squarson" and another country person also who used rather to encourage football among rustics on Sunday afternoon. It was a common custom centuries ago for men and youths to go straight from church to practise archery at the butts, and other sports were favoured provided they did not interfere with religious observance. Then in the course of years came a violent reaction, and among those who took a stern view of Sabbatharian moralities was Sir Isaac Newton. A few years ago a note book used by him in his undergraduate days was discovered and deciphered, and among the manuscripts was an account of Newton's self-examination before he received the sacrament one Sunday in 1662. The sins for which he asked pardon were, "sitting in a pew, not minding my duty, and making my prayers indifferently."

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British Lisle Socks

White, Black and Gray, with or without clox.
75cts, 1.00 and 1.25 Pair.

American Silk Socks

White, Black and Colours.
\$1.25 a Pair.

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TELEPHONE 1355.

CURRENT COMMENT.

"Nature designed Colonel Claude Lowther for ornament rather than use, but his memorandum on the German indemnities is really priceless."—*The Nation*.

"After all, what can our Vestless Virgins undies for, with nothing to put em under. And the frocks of to-day, or should it be to-night. As someone put it, about the only thing left to the imagination is the frock."—"Eve" in *the World*.

"London has never been so crowded as it has been since that bright American editor suggested that it was worse than Philadelphia."—*The World*.

"What a triumph for democratic diplomacy! We shall get a treaty which Germany will not sign and which the American Senate will probably refuse to ratify. Meternich, Castlereagh, and Talleyrand could not have made a more hopeless bungle of the thing than Wilson, Clemenceau, and George."—*Saturday Review*.

The "business man in politics" is really becoming ridiculous. Lord Inverforth was clutched from a counting-house in Glasgow and thrust into the headship of a big office at Whitehall and finally into the House of Lords. The peers showed their resentment, quite properly, by walking out of the House, and leaving this glorified clerk to read his paper inaudibly to empty benches.—*Saturday Review*.

The Ministers and the Miners may continue a traditional wrangle about nationalisation. But the plain truth is that it is not so much the Mines as the Ministers that need to be nationalised."—*New Witness*.

"The chief attraction of the Royal Academy Show will be Mr. John Sargent's picture of a

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND RESULTS.

Second Class.—Mario Silva, Sirdar Rumjahn, Arthur Tavares, Gustavo Osmund, Luiz Xavier.

Third Class.—Adolf Wahr, Delfino Santos, J. Cooper, A. G. Botelho, Morio Umemoto, Minoru Ono, Michael Loh Kung Tsao, Leang Teng Cheang, Yung Kai Yip, Lawrence J. Tsan Nan Fong, A. G. Abbas, Arturo de Jesus, Tong Chun Chong, J. E. Noronha, D. Ruttonjee, Luiz Rocha, J. Urquhart, F. X. Rocha, A. Azevedo, C. V. Roza, Joseph Lau Kam Wing, Joseph Chan Kwok Leong, S. H. Garrod, Anthony Gil, Luke Tang Yee Yuen, A. E. Tavares.

SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB.

The annual report and accounts of the Shanghai Yacht Club have just been issued. The accounts show a balance at the bank of \$408, and contributions to the Sailors' War Orphans' Fund of \$262. The yachts probably competing in races this season will be the Violet, Hailkuan, Viking, Scagull, Ella, Oistos and Marna. The hope is expressed that the two latter fast yachts will fly their racing colours more frequently this season than last.

scene on the Western Front. The huge work is finished. It is the property of the Imperial War Museum. I will not describe it, except to say that it is an incomparable piece of propaganda for the League of Nations."—*New Statesman*.

Now that the income tax rates are very high, numerous husbands and wives have to pay much more on their joint income than they would pay if the incomes were assessed separately, as they ought to be. Mr. Chamberlain will, we hope, put this right in his Budget.—*Spectator*.

SEAFRONT SITE.

QUESTION OF LETTING.

The Honourable Mr. Ho Fook gave notice, on May 2, 1919, of the following questions:—

(a) Will the Government state whether the terms and conditions attached to the letting of the piece of Crown land north of the Central Market have been varied or modified since the highest tender was accepted? And, if so, what are the variations or modifications and the reasons therefor?

(b) What was the amount of the second highest tender? The replies thereto are as follows:

(a) A disagreement occurred between the Government and the lessee regarding the proper interpretation of one of the conditions of the lease, and the lessee refused to sign the lease agreement.

The Government was advised that the lessee was bound by his contract, but the condition in question was admittedly worded in an unsatisfactory manner, and it was considered advisable to settle the matter by negotiation rather than to bring it before the Courts. The lessee was very willing to meet the Government in the matter, and terms were forthwith arranged, to the effect that the monthly rent should be reduced from \$2,520 to \$2,100 and that the lessee should have an option to continue the lease, which was due to expire on the 28th January, 1920, until the 31st December, 1921, subject to one month's notice if at any time after the 28th January, 1920, the Government should require the site for its own use.

In making this compromise the Government was guided by the following considerations. A dispute had occurred between the outgoing and the incoming lessee, with the result that the former had removed all the buildings that were on the site. It would take time and money to erect new buildings and the Government was not prepared to grant a long lease, as it would soon require the land for its own purposes. It seemed probable in the circumstances that, if the site was put up to tender again, the rental would be much reduced, and at the same time it was desired to avoid the expensive legal proceedings of uncertain result which would be necessary in order to enforce the contract which had been made.

(b) The amount of the second highest tender was \$2,370 a month.

FERRY SERVICES.

THE GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATIONS.

The Honourable Mr. Ho Fook gave notice, on April 2 (May 2), 1919, of the following question:—

Will the Government state (a) Whether the terms and conditions attached to the Kowloon Ferry Service have been varied or modified since the highest tender was accepted? And, if so, what are the variations or modifications and the reasons therefor?

(b) What was the amount of the second highest tender? The replies thereto are as follows:

(a) The Government is negotiating with the Ferry Company with regard to substantial modifications in the terms and conditions attached to the Yau Ma Tei and Sham Shui Po Ferry Service.

It is considered to be in the public interest that all possible facilities should be given to the Chinese population in order to induce them to live on the north side of the harbour and so to relieve the congestion in Victoria; and to this end a cheap ferry service is essential. The Government does not wish to make a profit out of the service and it has suggested to the Company that it should reduce the fares which it is entitled under its lease to charge, on condition that a reduction is made in the monthly payment of \$9,990 due to the Government. An agreement has not yet been reached.

(b) The amount of the second highest tender was \$6,000 a month.

NOTICES.

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EMPRESS OF ASIA	12 June	31 June
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	25 June	16 July
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MONTEACLE	22 July	16 Aug.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	7 Aug.	25 Aug.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	20 Aug.	10 Sept.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	4 Sept.	22 Sept.
MONTEACLE	27 Sept.	22 Oct.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	2 Oct.	20 Oct.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	15 Oct.	5 Nov.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	30 Oct.	17 Nov.

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HAMA *Mishima M. T. 15,950 {FRI. 6th June at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO-
HAMA *Tango Maru T. 13,560 {SAT. 24th May at 11 a.m.
..... *Nikko Maru T. 9,600 {SAT. 21st June at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI & KOBE.....
LONDON & Antwerp via S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said *Kaga Maru T. 12,300 {SATUR. 31st May at noon.
MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane & Sydney..... *Aki Maru T. {WED. 31st May at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK via Japan..... *Tatsuno M. T. 14,930 {TUESDAY, 27th May. (Cargo only)
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo Kirin M. T. 7,750 {SATUR. 24th May.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon Tenzan Maru T. {MONDAY, 19th May.

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HONGKONG-VICTORIA, S.C.-SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA.
Operated by the independent and specially equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Katori Maru," and "Tango Maru," each of over 10,000 tons displacement. Next sailings from Hongkong.
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PERIA MARU 26th June.
KOREA MARU 21st July.
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Ships are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
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SHIPPING NEWS.

O. S. K. TO OPEN NEW LINE.
It is reported that the O. S. K. has decided to open a new line between Hongkong and New Orleans via Panama. On the outgoing trip, the ships of the line will touch at Japanese ports and then, passing through the Panama Canal, call in Cuba, and on the homeward trip at Galveston (Tex.), Tampico and Vera Cruz (Mexico). The steamer Panama Maru, 8000 tons, will be the first ship to be sent on the new line.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN FREIGHT RATE.
The South American trade has been exceedingly dull since the conclusion of the armistice, and the freightage used to be about 150 yen until March, but the N. Y. K. and O. S. K. lowered the rate to 100 yen. Even at the above rate, it was found that the two shipping firms were unable to obtain a workable amount of cargoes, not only due to the scarcity of shipments, but also to the gradual restoration of foreign lines to South America. It is now reported that the two companies are preparing to lower the rate to 75 yen, to meet the competition of other lines.

CARGO WORK AT BUENOS AIRES.
The shipowners of all nations held a conference at London recently to protest against the Argentine Government concerning cargo work at Buenos Aires, and a recent report reaching Kobe says that the above conference at London decided that, if the Argentine Government would not consent to the shipowners' hiring labourers on their own account, they would suspend the call of their ships at Buenos Aires. The above decision has been forwarded to the Argentine Government, but it is not yet known what attitude Argentina will take. However, if the demand of the shipowners be rejected, no ships will call at Buenos Aires and Santos (Brazil) will be made the last port of call.

CONCRETE SHIP TO BE LAUNCHED IN JAPAN.
Following the examples of the United States and Sweden, the Mitsubishi Dock Yards started to build a concrete ship last November, and it is reported that she will be launched in June. The ship is seventy-seven feet wide, with a loading capacity of 160 tons. The total weight of steel materials used is 10 tons. The cost to construction is estimated at 20,000 yen, and it is about fifteen to twenty per cent, cheaper than a steel ship, and about twenty-five per cent, dearer than a wooden ship. It is, however, said that, as the price of shipbuilding materials has fallen with the conclusion of the armistice, concrete ships have ceased to be paying commercial undertakings, there being no way to use them except as substitute for wooden barges.

DAIREN FREIGHT RATES.
With the increase of the shipment of bean cake from Dairen, the Dairen-Yokohama bean cake rate fell down to 35 sen, and the above fall affected the coal and other rates, the coal rate between Moji and Yokohama being now at 4 yen. On the other hand, the charterage market began to pick up, and at present the rate is 8 yen for adjacent seas, 9.10 yen for ocean trips, and 12 yen for the round-the-world voyage. However, the actual contracts are mostly concluded from about fifty sen to one yen lower than the above quotations. The owners are not willing to charter their ships at the above rates notwithstanding the low freight rates, and many are even operating their own ships looking for the improvement of the market. The demand for large-sized ships is increasing, and the prospect of the charter market is believed to be strong.

SHIP-BUILDING SITUATION IN JAPAN.
According to a report of the Department on Communications, Tokyo, on March 20th there were fifty-two shipbuilding yards in Japan capable of building ships of above 1,000 tons, comprising forty-three for steel ships and the remaining nine for wooden ships. Compared with the figures of October 30th last, the number of the steel ship yards was reduced by two, and the total capital of the steel ship yards increased by 37,888,000 yen, the present total capital being 199,330,000 yen. The total area of the area of the yards was increased by 145,000 *tsubo*. But the total registered labourers by 1,480 men, and office employees by 128 men. Of the wooden ship yards, three suspended work, and the total capital was decreased by 199,000 yen. The total area of yards increased by 868 *tsubo*, but the registered workmen decreased by 149 men and the labourers by 219 men.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
For Steamers To Sail.

For	Steamers	To Sail
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	Kailong	20th May at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Changchow	30th May at noon
SHANGHAI	Pakhoi	20th May at noon
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	22nd May at noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	25th May at 4 light
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Hupoh	26th May at noon
SHANGHAI	Tean	27th May at noon
SHANGHAI	Sunning	29th May at noon

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Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tibodas	Java	17th May	21st May	Java
Tjimanoeck	Java	17th May	24th May	Shanghai
Tjilatjap	Java	23rd May	28th May	Japan
Tjiluwong	Japan	23rd May	30th May	Java

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)
Steamships. Captain Leaving.
Haihong..... J. W. Evans ... TUES. 20th May at 1 p.m.
Quinnebaug..... J. Medina ... FRI. 23rd May at 10 a.m.
Hailan A. H. Stewart ... TUES. 27th May at 1 p.m.
Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).
For Steamship On

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Ningpo	Wosang	Thurs. 22nd May at d'light
KOBE	Kumsang	Wed. 21st May at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Tungshing	Fri. 23rd May at d'light
TIENSIN	Cheongshing	Sat. 24th May at d'light
SHANGHAI	Hopsang	Sat. 24th May at d'light
MANILA	Yuensang	Mon. 26th May at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamer on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.
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BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kadei, Jesselton, Labuan, Terau and Labud Dam.
TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.
All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
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Will be despatched for NEW YORK Saturday,
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For Freight and further particulars, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH EXTRA.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1919.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

ALLIED ATTACK ON PETROGRAD.

BIG MILITARY PREPARATIONS AT HELSINGFORS.

London, May 12.
Telegrams published in Stockholm describe big military preparations at Helsingfors for an Allied attack on Petrograd. It is reported that 50,000 troops will shortly be concentrated at Helsingfors. A British squadron of 20 cruisers is expected to watch the Bolshevik fleet.

Reuter's correspondent at Helsingfors announces the arrival of Admiral Cowan, aboard the flagship Curacao.

BRITISH RELIEF FORCE EMBARKS.

London, May 12.
Fifteen hundred officers and men comprising part of the North Russia relief force have embarked at Newcastle for Archangel.

BELGO-DUTCH AFFAIRS.

A FRONTIER INCIDENT.

Brussels, May 10.
The Belgian Minister at the Hague, M. Carton de Wiart, will shortly open preliminary negotiations with Holland regarding the Teuse and Scheldt questions.

A Dutch sentry near Eindhoven, fired at two unarmed Belgian soldiers walking along the frontier, one being mortally wounded. An inquiry is proceeding.

WOMAN'S INDUSTRIAL FUTURE.

London, May 10.
The War Cabinet Committee, dealing with the industrial position of women, recommends the adoption of equal pay for equal work, in the sense that pay should be proportionate to efficient output. Where contended that a woman employee produces less than a man on the same work, the onus of proof should lie on the employer. The Committee recommends the introduction of children's allowances, if necessary, to attract men to occupations where women were paid equally. Women's employment should be extended in suitable directions by trade agreements duly protecting the men's interests.

GERMAN WARNING REGARDING POLAND.

Berlin, May 1.
Herr Erzberger has sent a Note to Marshal Foch stating that the German Government is reliably informed that large Polish forces shortly intend to advance against Posen and Upper Silesia, and that the massing of Polish troops on the German frontier confirms this. Erzberger declares that if the Poles attack German territory, the German Government cannot guarantee that the German-Polish Armistice will be maintained and could not permit the further passage of General Haller's troops and would be obliged to reject responsibility for all consequences of such an attack.

U-BOAT CAPTAIN ARRESTED IN ENGLAND.

London, May 1.
The Captain of a U-boat was arrested by the naval authorities on board a Dutch liner at Falmouth, where he arrived from internment in Spain with the crew of his submarine. He is believed to be the Commander of U-56, which is reported to have sunk several hospital ships. It is understood that he has been taken to the Tower.

THE CABLE DELAYS.

GOVERNMENT TAKING ACTION.

London, May 9.
In the Home of Commons at question-time, Mr. Illingworth stated that he had taken steps to secure the curtailment of a large amount of Government traffic, to which the recent heavy delay in telegraphic communication, especially with the Far East, was partly due, and to obviate commercial traffic being delayed in favour of Government messages which were not really urgent. Certain important cables, which were interrupted recently, had been repaired but the American Pacific cable was still interrupted, throwing extra work on the British cables. It was expected that this cable would be repaired in a few days, thus improving the position.

THE WAR'S GREATEST LESSON.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S VIEW.

London, May 8.
At a banquet in Glasgow, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig said the outstanding lesson of the war was the extraordinary military advantage gained by superior preparation for war. We were not right to count upon getting an opportunity of building up an Army during a campaign. Despite the expectations as regards the League of Nations we could not afford to disregard the necessity of military preparations. It was to a Territorial Citizen Army that we must look.

CHINA AND PEACE.

("Chinese Commercial News" Service.)

NOW INCLINED TO SIGN TREATY.

Shanghai, May 16.
Chu Sai chong held a meeting with important personages inside the Palace. They decided that China had better sign the Draft Treaty of Peace first and fight for its revision in the formal Treaty.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AN INTERESTING WEDDING.

Singapore, May 15.
The wedding of Flag Lieut. Livingstone and Eleanor Gun-saulus, daughter of the American Consul, took place at the Cathedral, Archdeacon Swindell officiating. There was a very large attendance, including the Governor, the General, the Colonial Secretary and others. The Governor proposed health of the couple at the reception.

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

The thirtieth ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at the Company's offices, to-day, at 11.30 a.m. Mr. A. O. Lang presided and there were present the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Mr. J. Johnstone (Directors), Mr. F. Graham (Manager), Mr. C. A. Hooper (Solicitor to the Company), and the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley G. C. Moxon, C. H. P. Hay, E. M. Xavier, E. M. Raymond, To Tso Hing, P. Tester, Ho Leung, G. M. Lakin, L. C. Ozorio, O. Baptista, T. E. Pearce, A. Honda, A. H. M. da Silva and Ho Kwong.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days I shall, with your permission, follow the usual procedure and take them as read. The net profit amounts to \$505,953.90, to which has to be added \$121,042.89 brought forward from last year, making a total of \$626,996.79 available for distribution, and this your Directors recommend be disposed of as follows:

To Pay a Dividend of \$2.25 per Share on 60,000 Shares	\$135,000.00
To Pay a Bonus of 75 cents per share	45,000.00
To Place to Reserve	100,000.00
To Write off Plant Account for Depreciation	160,000.00
To Write off Property Account for Depreciation	26,000.00
To Write off Furniture Account for Depreciation	135.95
To Pay a Bonus to Staff	19,545.38
To Pay to Staff Provident Fund	14,359.15
To Carry Forward to next Account	126,956.31
	\$626,996.79

Dividend and bonus are the same as last year, and I trust the return of \$3 per share will meet with approval. The addition of a lakh to reserve, bringing that fund up to \$600,000, will no doubt commend itself to all concerned, while I hope the policy of writing off plant, hitherto endorsed by you, will continue to receive support. The bonus to staff represents 20 per cent. of their annual salaries, and on behalf of the European employees it is also proposed to initiate a provident scheme, on similar lines to those already adopted by many other local concerns, and in order to make this retrospective to some extent it is suggested to appropriate the sum of \$14,359.15. It is due to the loyal and efficient services of our European staff that the many difficulties which have presented themselves during the past two years have been surmounted, and I feel sure therefore you will approve of both bonus and the provident fund scheme. Shortage of plant has continued to handicap our operations, but with the recent addition of two 250 kilowatt steam sets, which, along with condensers and other accessories, were purchased from the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, the pressure has been considerably relieved and it is hoped supplies can be maintained until such time as the new station is ready. With regard to North Point, I am pleased to say that some of the plant ordered from England is now here, and present indications are that the balance will be ready for shipment in the near future. When last addressing you I made reference to the efforts being made to secure machinery from America, and you will probably be interested to learn that through the kind offices of Mr. Aldridge of the Shanghai Electricity Department, who has recently returned from the United States, we were successful in obtaining two 1000 kilowatt turbo alternators, together with the requisite boilers. It was confidently expected that delivery of the equipment from America would have been completed ere

this, but owing to freight difficulties on the Pacific only a portion of the plant has so far reached Hongkong; recent advices, however, lead us to expect that shipment of the remainder will be effected by an early opportunity. As matters now stand everything points to the new station being ready towards the end of present year, and with its completion the Company will be in a position to resume a normal course as far as new business is concerned. If, however, the demand for current increases to the same extent as hitherto will not be long before the advisability of ordering still further plant from Home will have to be seriously considered, and with that prospect in view the buildings at North Point have been so constructed as to permit additional machinery being installed without dislocating the work of the Station. An application has been made to the Government for permission to extend the Company's operations to Aberdeen and beyond, and it is hoped the necessary licence will be granted as soon as possible so that we shall be in a position to supply current to those districts simultaneous with the opening of North Point station. For some time past your Directors have realised the desirability of making a still further reduction in the cost of current to consumers, and I hope it will be possible to give effect to same at no far distant date. With these few remarks I beg to propose the adoption of the Report and Accounts as presented, and after they have been second I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions which shareholders may desire to put. Mr. G. C. Moxon said:—Gentlemen, I rise with great pleasure to second the adoption of the report and accounts now before this meeting. To my mind of all the public utility companies serving the interests of this Colony the Hongkong Electric Co. stands out preeminent as an example to companies of this class. The shareholders have every season for self congratulation and I should like to pay a tribute to the prudence and wisdom that have guided the management in building up the splendid concern they now own. It may interest you to note a comparison in the figures for 1912 and 1919. In 1912 the balance sheet disclosed a balance at credit of P. & L. account of \$232,601.03, and dividend was paid to the extent \$1.40 per share. This year, I observe that the sum to be dealt with amounts to \$626,996.79 and the \$3 per share is being distributed with a huge margin placed to reserves and depreciation. There is no doubt this Company has not lagged behind in the general advance in the Colony's prosperity, and it is all the more praiseworthy when one considers the difficulties created by the war now happily won by Great Britain and her Allies. We shall all, I feel sure, heartily endorse the bonus to staff who richly deserve such material appreciation of their services. With these few words I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of report and accounts as presented.

The Chairman:—Gentlemen, the adoption of the report and accounts as presented, has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Moxon. Before putting the motion to the meeting I shall be glad to know whether any shareholder has any questions to ask.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—With reference to certain questions published in one of the local papers this morning, I desire to inform you that such questions were published without my knowledge or authority. The questions were submitted by me to the Chairman yesterday, and he placed at my disposal figures showing how the depreciation was arrived at.

After seeing these figures, I informed the Chairman that I did not think it necessary to put the questions.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook proposed, and Mr. G. M. Lakin seconded

DAY BY DAY.

Dr. H. E. Murray, M.B. (Dublin) has been placed on the Register of Medical Practitioners entitled to practise Medicine in this Colony.

Mr. Hutchison, M.B.E., has been appointed to act as first Police Magistrate and Coroner until further notice, with effect from the 7th May, 1919.

The Kowloon Chess Club has been exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance, 1911, and is added to the list of exempted Societies.

It is notified in the Government Gazette that the Australian Government has withdrawn the restrictions prohibiting the import of non-British tea into the Commonwealth.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government will make a small presentation in the Council Chamber at 10.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 22nd. May to Mr. Ng Kwan Chak, on behalf of the Hongkong Government, in appreciation of his diligence in knitting articles for His Majesty's troops.

BIG BOMBAY FIRE.

Owing it is believed, to an electric installation defect a three-storied building in Bombay caught fire. The first floor was occupied by Messrs. David Ezra, Sons and Co., jewellers, and their loss was about Rs. 125,000. Messrs. Cox and Co., shipping agents, owned a godown in which passengers' luggage was stored and about Rs. 5,000 loss is reported.

DONKEYS ORGANISE.

Seaside donkeys will this year work under Trade Union conditions. Although they are not yet lucky enough to get an eight-hour day they have succeeded in securing recognition of their rights to a "breather" on Bank Holidays, and other concessions of a desirable character have been granted. No minimum wage has yet been established, but maximum working hours and loads have been fixed at Ramegate. No donkey is to start work before nine a.m., and he is not to ply for hire after eight p.m. except on Bank Holidays, when, as compensation for the extra work he puts in, he is to have an hour's rest in the middle of the day. Further, no person above nine stone is to be carried on the back of any donkey and thus the comic-post cards of the fat lady clinging around Neddy's neck become obsolete. The Ramegate donkeys are to work under pleasant conditions. Their drivers are to be dressed in white sweaters and white ducks, which must be kept clean. Every donkey driver must fulfil the Donkeys' Trade Union conditions—or keep off the sands.—National News.

the confirmation of the appointment to the Board of Directors of Mr. J. Johnstone, and the motion was carried.

Mr. Ho Leung proposed, and Mr. E. M. Raymond seconded, the re-appointment to the Board of Directors of the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell and Mr. A. O. Lang, and the motion was carried.

Mr. Leung Yen Po proposed, and Mr. Ozorio seconded, the appointment of Mr. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., as auditor for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of \$600, and the motion was carried.

Mr. Graham said that on behalf of himself and the staff he would like to thank the shareholders very much for the handsome bonus and the generous provision for a provident fund which they had given the staff.

The Chairman then announced that dividend warrants were ready and could be had on application, and the meeting terminated.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMUR MARU" 2nd June. (Call Marseilles).

"ANDES MARU" Monday, 14th June.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

"BURMA MARU" Monday, 26th May.

"GANGES MARU" Saturday, 24th May.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" 15th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO. Regular fortnightly service via S'PORE.

"BURMA MARU" Monday, 26th May.

"GANGES MARU" Saturday, 24th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"UNNAN MARU" Sunday, 1st June.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"NANKIN MARU" Sunday, 1st June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

"AFRICA MARU" 22nd May.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.

"DAITOKU MARU" Wednesday, 21st May.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 22nd May.

KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAISO MARU" Sunday, 18th May.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 25th May.

JAPAN PORTS—MOJI, KOBE, YAKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

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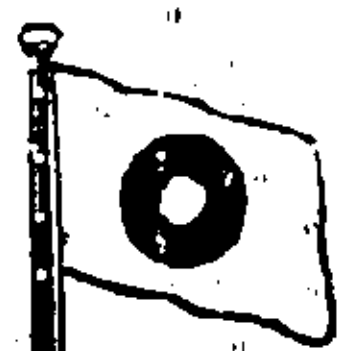
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SEATTLE, PORTLAND, VANCOUVER AND

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"WESTERN KNIGHT" About June 15th.

"WEST MUNHAM" " 25th.

"WEST CELINA" " July 5th.

"WEST HEMATITE" " 5th.

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JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

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STEAMERS

SAILING DATE

"HAROLD DOLLAR" ... about May, 22nd.

"BESSIE DOLLAR" ... about June, 24th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada

For particulars for freight apply to:—

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GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

TEL. 795.

THIRD FLOOR

792.

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This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

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Destination. Vessel's Name. For Freight Apply To. To be Despatched.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Swatow and Bangkok	Changchow	B. & S.	20, May
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	20, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	20, May
Shanghai	Pakhoi	B. & S.	20, May
Java	Tibodas	J.C.J.L.	21, May
Haiphong	Daitoku M.	O. S. K.	21, May
Kobe	Kumgang	J. M. Co.	21, May
Shanghai via Ningbo	Wosang	J. M. Co.	22, May
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	22, May
Shanghai	Tungshing	J. M. Co.	23, May
Shanghai	Tjimonck	J.C.J.L.	24, May
Genoa	Ganges M.	O. S. K.	24, May
Bombay via Ports	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	24, May
Shanghai	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	24, May
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Yingchow	B. & S.	25, May
Manila	Yuenyang	J. M. Co.	25, May
Bombay via Ports	Burma	O. S. K.	26, May
Japan Ports	Siam M.	O. S. K.	26, May
Swatow and Bangkok	Hupoh	B. & S.	26, May
Shanghai	Tea	B. & S.	27, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	27, May
Japan	Tjilatjap	J.C.J.L.	28, May
Shanghai	Sunniang	B. & S.	29, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	6, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21, June

CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "COLOMBIA."

From SAN FRANCISCO,

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,

SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on May 19th at 10 o'clock.

All claims must be presented with a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after May 21st, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

H TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

THE Steamship

"SEIYU MARU."

Steamer arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA, Thursday May 15th.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignees' risk.

Storage charges will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered on and after Thursday, May 23rd.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the company's godown, where same will be examined on Monday, May 19th, at 10 A.M.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the steamer or godown and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

T. TAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1919.

NOTICES.

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

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All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.,

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH	BREADTH	DEPTH	WATER	WIND
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	110'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	120'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	130'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	140'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	150'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	160'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	170'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 9 Dock, Kowloon	180'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	190'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 11 Dock, Kowloon	200'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 12 Dock, Kowloon	210'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 13 Dock, Kowloon	220'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 14 Dock, Kowloon	230'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 15 Dock, Kowloon	240'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 16 Dock, Kowloon	250'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 17 Dock, Kowloon	260'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 18 Dock, Kowloon	270'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 19 Dock, Kowloon	280'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 20 Dock, Kowloon	290'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 21 Dock, Kowloon	300'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 22 Dock, Kowloon	310'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 23 Dock, Kowloon	320'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 24 Dock, Kowloon	330'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 25 Dock, Kowloon	340'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 26 Dock, Kowloon	350'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 27 Dock, Kowloon	360'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 28 Dock, Kowloon	370'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 29 Dock, Kowloon	380'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 30 Dock, Kowloon	390'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 31 Dock, Kowloon	400'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 32 Dock, Kowloon	410'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 33 Dock, Kowloon	420'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 34 Dock, Kowloon	430'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 35 Dock, Kowloon	440'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 36 Dock, Kowloon	450'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 37 Dock, Kowloon	460'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 38 Dock, Kowloon	470'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 39 Dock, Kowloon	480'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 40 Dock, Kowloon	490'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 41 Dock, Kowloon	500'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 42 Dock, Kowloon	510'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 43 Dock, Kowloon	520'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 44 Dock, Kowloon	530'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 45 Dock, Kowloon	540'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 46 Dock, Kowloon	550'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 47 Dock, Kowloon	560'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 48 Dock, Kowloon	570'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 49 Dock, Kowloon	580'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 50 Dock, Kowloon	590'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 51 Dock, Kowloon	600'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 52 Dock, Kowloon	610'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 53 Dock, Kowloon	620'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 54 Dock, Kowloon	630'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 55 Dock, Kowloon	640'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 56 Dock, Kowloon	650'	18'	10'	10'	10'
No. 57 Dock, Kowloon	660'	18'	10'	10'	

SHAMEN NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Shameen, May 18.
It is reported that the Consul-General for Portugal Mr. A. Da Silva, has had his house coolie arrested, suspected of stealing a note which was given him to change. A similar instance occurred. It is said, last month from the same office, on the both occasions the man returned saying he had lost the money. Enquiries have been made. The man said he changed the note at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on the Shameen and then went to Chinatown to "buy things" and on putting his hand into his pocket found the money gone. The Bank did not change the note and although it has been learnt that the man bought fruit, the stallman says he made no attempt to pay for same. However, the man was locked up over night and on the morning the facts were fully put before the Portuguese Consul-General, who saw fit not to charge the man, but took him back in his employ, agreeing that the money should be paid back monthly by deductions from his wages.

A report is to hand from the Japanese Club that some one visited there yesterday afternoon and cut the wire connecting the telephone receiver to the telephone box, making off with the receiver. This seems very paltry and the Police, it is understood, are keeping a sharp look-out for these fellows committing these petty thefts. The Hon. Superintendent of Police, Mr. William Farmer, is still away from Shameen, but is expected, back by the end of the month, by all reports.

A Billiard Handicap has been arranged by the Tungshan Recreation Club (members only) of 250 up. There are fourteen entries representative of the Shameen and Tungshan and by all reports it should prove an interesting handicap. The first round is to be completed by 26th of May, the second round by the 2nd of June, the third round by the 9th of June and the fourth round and final to be completed by the sixteenth of June.

Shameen had two gunboats in port yesterday and a soccer game was arranged between the said boats—H.M.S. Whiting and H.M.S. Tarantula. Unfortunately during the game Stoker P. O. Edwards had an accident and fractured his left fore-arm as he fell. Thinking it was nothing he just bound his arm up and went on shore in the evening. After a very bad night and a painful arm he was seen by Lieut. Surgeon Price on the H.M.S. Tarantula, who, after attending to the arm, strongly advised the man to proceed to Hongkong to hospital. H.M.S. Tarantula left Canton this morning for up-country patrol.

Later.
The sailor who sustained a fractured fore-arm, reported previously, left Canton this morning for hospital, having passed a bad night on board H.M.S. Whiting.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

BELLIOS SHIELD PRESENTED.

To mark the winning of the Bellios Challenge Shield, a most enjoyable musical evening was held at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday evening by the Rifle Section of the Naval Dockyard Recreation Club. Mr. E. G. Kennett presided over a large attendance. Capt. Murray Scott and Mr. Simpson represented Taikoo Rifle Club and formally handed over the Challenge Shield to the Chairman, after which Mrs. Neig bour passed the trophy over to the charge of Mr. Brock (Captain of the team) and distributed the prizes won by the various members during the season. These were medals to Messrs. Brock, Elson, Sears, Deane, Wright, Gill, Drew and Pritchard. Officers' Challenge Cup, Mr. Deane; Club Championship, Mr. Brock; Handicap Cup, Mr. E. Sears, Senr. Donegal Badge, Mr. Pritchard; N. R. A. silver badges to Messrs. Elson, Brock and Deane. At the conclusion of the presentation, Mr. Brock asked Mrs. Neighbour to accept a memento of the occasion in the shape of a medal similar to those she had presented to the winners of the Rifle League.

A splendid programme of music was then contributed. Mr. Long-year being at the piano. Those taking part were Messrs. Casway, Brock, Crocker, Wright, Sears and Williams whilst Mr. Neighbour gave two violin solos accompanied by Mr. Kennett.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks n.	\$670
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons s.	\$485
North China b.	\$320
Union s.	\$1100
Yangtze b.	\$232
Far Easterns n.	\$ 26
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire n.	\$160
H. K. Fire b.	\$325
Shipping.	
Douglases b.	\$ 86
Steamboats n.	29 1/2
Indos (Pref.) n.	\$ 32
Indos (Def.) b.	150
Shells b.	182 1/2
Ferries n.	\$ 37
Refineries.	
Sugars n.	\$159
Malabons b.	\$ 34
Mining.	
Kailans b.	50/-
Langkats Combined b.	18
Shanghai Loans b.	18
Snai Explorations b.	24
Raub n.	41/-
Tronohs n.	38 1/2
Urals n.	38 1/2
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves s. & sa.	94 1/2
K. Docks n.	\$152 1/2
Shai Docks n.	\$126 1/2
N. Engineers n.	\$ 24
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals b.	\$109 sa. 108
H.K. Hotels n.	\$100
Land Invest. n.	\$110
H. Phreys Est. n.	\$81 1/2
K. Loan Lands b.	\$45
L. Reclamations n.	\$175
West Points b.	\$72
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos b.	1.225
Kung Yiks b.	1.34
Lau Kung Mows b.	1.170
Oriental n.	1.91
Shai Cottons b.	1.73
Yangtzepps b.	1.1075
Miscellaneous.	
Green Islands n.	\$ 73 1/2
China Borneos n.	\$124 1/2
China Lights b.	\$5 old b. 1.05 new
China Providents b.	\$ 71 1/2
Dairy Farms n.	\$30
H. K. Electric n. ex. div.	\$75
Macao Electric n.	\$39 1/2
Ropes b.	\$31 1/2
Trams, Low Level n.	\$72 1/2
Trams, Peak old b.	\$84 1/2
Trams, Peak new b. cts.	85
Laundries b.	\$34
Steel Foundries n.	\$12
U. Waterboats n.	\$134 1/2
Watsons s.	\$ 6
Wm. Powells b.	\$114 1/2
Wiseman's n.	\$30

TENNIS LEAGUE.

SATURDAY'S GAMES.

Several games in the Tennis League were played on Saturday.
WIGWAM v. C. R. C. "A"
This match was played on the Wigwam courts and ended in a win for the visitors by 37 games.
Scores:—
Wong Po-keung and Lau Man-ching beat Hobbs and Avenell 8-3; beat Paine and Hicks 7-4; beat Crapnell and McKerns 8-3.
Wong Po-keung and Lau Man-ching beat Hobbs and Avenell 9-2; beat Paine and Hicks 7-4; beat Crapnell and McKerns 9-2.
Yew Man-tsun and Hung Man-to beat Hobbs and Avenell 6-5; lost to Paine and Hicks 5-6; beat Crapnell and McKerns 9-2.
Totals:—C. R. C. 68; Wigwam, 31.

KOWLOON v. U.S.R.C.
This match was played on Saturday the U.S.R.C. winning handsomely. Scores:—
Jeffries and Brown lost to Col. Crisp and Redmond 3-8; lost to Col. C. Smith and Capt. Murray 2-9; lost to Major Ardoino and Capt. Leslie Smith 0-11.
Woodman and Goodall lost to Col. Crisp and Redmond 4-7; lost to Col. C. Smith and Capt. Murray 2-9; lost to Major Ardoino and Capt. Leslie Smith 2-9.
Raiton and Edwards lost to Col. Crisp and Redmond 4-7; lost to Col. C. Smith and Capt. Murray 5-6; lost to Major Ardoino and Capt. Leslie Smith 3-8.
The totals were:—Kowloon 25; U.S.R.C. 74.

OTHER MATCHES:
U.S. R. C. "B" team, playing at home defeated Kowloon Bowling Green Club by 50 games to 49.

Wins were secured by Kowloon "A" over C. R. C. "B" and by R. E. over Craigengower.
K. C. C. "A" v. C. R. C. "B"
Kowloon won this match by 67 games to 32. Scores:—
Green and Manley beat G. Lee and Ng Tat-ting 8-3; beat Wei Lee Sam and C. F. Lee 8-3; beat Un-Hew-fan and Mok Hing-kin 6-5.

CRICKET.

GARRISON N.C.O.'S V. MR. PONSONBY FANE'S XI.

This friendly game, played on the Civil Service Ground on Saturday last, resulted in an easy win for the N.C.O.'s for whom four double figures scores were recorded, including 85 by C.Q.M.S. Talfourd. The soldiers were all out for 177. Only four of Mr. Fane's eleven were able to do any good against the fine bowling of Baines, who took six wickets for 35 and the team was dismissed for 61. Scores:—

GARRISON.	
Cpl. Horrocks, b Marley	21
Cpl. Mann, c Marley, b Severn	3
L/C. Connor, c Coles, b Severn	0
C.Q.M.S. Talfourd, b Severn	85
R.S.M. Keenan, c Sousa, b Marley	3
L/C. Lawrence, b Severn	0
St. Athorne, st. Ponsonby Fane, b Severn	8
Gnr. Baines, c Marley, b Cavenaugh	21
Sgt. Skirrow, not out	16
L/C. Deakin, c and b Marley	1
C.S.M. Turley, not out	8
Extras	11
Total	177

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Marley	14 1 67 3
Severn	16 1 45 5
Coles	6 0 21 0
Cavenaugh	6 1 16 1
Earle	4 1 11 0
Wood	1 0 5 0

MR. PONSONBY FANE'S XI.	
A. E. Wood, c Keenan, b Athorne	9
G. E. Marley, c Talfourd, b Baines	21
Lt. Col. F. C. Coles, c Connor, b Baines	11
Capt. Wahl, c Strange, b Connor	16
G. C. Earle, b Baines	0
A. de Sousa, b Baines	0
Lt. Cavenaugh, b Connor	0
Pay. Lt. Robinson, b Baines	4
Capt. Bundle, c Lawrence, b Baines	0
R. A. Ponsonby Fane, not out	0
Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, b Connor	0
Total	61

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Athorne	8 3 22 1
Baines	11 1 33 6
Connor	3 3 2 4 3

LAWN BOWLS.

CIVIL SERVICE "AT HOME."

The "At Home" held by members of the Civil Service Recreation Club on Saturday was a great success, splendid weather favouring the function. Five rinks played, the clubs competing being the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, Police Recreation Club and Taikoo Recreation Club. The following are the results:—
Civil Service.—Sara, Fincher, Hunter and Duncan (skip) 21; defeated a mixed team of Achison, Gardner, Cooper and Wotherspoon (skip) 17.
Civil Service.—Lamble, Roy-lance, Seccombe and Stanley (skip) 26; defeated Taikoo: Muirhead, Dunleavy, Morrison and MacLachlan (skip) 17.
Civil Service.—Herdson, Lang-ley, Mace and Bacon (skip) 27; defeated Kowloon: Smyth, Dixon, Muir and Aitkenison (skip) 20.
Civil Service.—Lain, Polley, Watt and Faulds (skip) 21; defeated Police: Pitt, Taylor, Grant and Garrard (skip) 19.
Mixed teams.—Gray, Tacchi, Russel and Gordon (skip) 21; defeated Emery, Mackintosh, Smith and Kent (skip) 15.

At the conclusion of the afternoon's sport, Mr. Lamble called upon Mrs. Stanley to distribute the spoons to the winners which function she gracefully performed. Messrs. Kent, Wotherspoon and Smyth, on behalf of the Police Recreation, Taikoo and Kowloon Bowling Green clubs, respectively, thanked Civil Service Club for their pleasant afternoon for their members had spent and wished the Civil Service every prosperity during the approach season. To the ladies who were responsible for the tea was also due a vote of thanks. Three cheers were given with a "tiger." Mr. Lamble congratulated the winners and tendered his thanks to the visitors for their presence.

Chunyat and Stapleton beat G. Lee and Ng Tat-ting 9-2; beat Wei Lee Sam and C. F. Lee 8-3; beat Un-Hew-fan and Mok Hing-kin 7-4.
Lindell and Blackburn beat G. Lee and Ng Tat-ting 6-5; beat Wei Lee Sam and C. F. Lee 7-4; beat Un-Hew-fan and Mok Hing-kin 8-3.

NEW ELECTRIC TOTALISATOR.

DEMONSTRATION ON CALCUTTA RACECOURSE.

Racing people in Calcutta, and especially those who patronise the totalisator, will be interested to learn that a demonstration of a new "tote" was given to the Stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club on the racecourse. This, known as the Wallace Automatic Electric Totalisator, is the invention of an American resident in Australia, and is being run by the Security Totalisator, Ltd., Sydney, Australia. It does all its work electrically, including the printing of the tickets just as they are sold, the recording of the grand total and each separate horse indicator, and the counting. As most Calcutta people know the Bombay and Poona totalisators are automatic, but they have one great fault, and that is the "jum" that happens in the last five or ten minutes of betting on a race. There are not separate windows for tickets on different horses, but one long counter, and to this the better has to go whether he wants a ticket on horse number one or, say, twenty-one. The result is that just before the machine closes there is always a surging mob at the counter, and people have literally to fight their way there, and the confusion at each section of the counter—each operator behind has to serve two or three yards—with a dozen people clamouring for tickets on a dozen different horses, can be imagined.

For the new totalisator it is claimed that this and other disadvantages to be found in other automatic machines have been eliminated. The owners say that whereas in the present Calcutta "tote" the sale of tickets has to stop some time before the races, with their machine betting can go on not only to the "off" bell, but actually until the horses are three furlongs from home, when the machines can be automatically locked in an instant by pressing a button in the Judge's box. Furthermore directly the last ticket has been sold and the machine locked, the grand total and the amount invested on each horse are simultaneously shown on the indicators. Another advantage they claim is that selling booths can be located on the member's stand, the public stand or at any part of the course, and the tickets sold at these are recorded within a second on the indicators at the main totalisator house.

The way of the working of the Electric Totalisator is as follows:—There is one widow for every five horses, and there a ticket printing machine is placed between two operators. Each five horse machine has ten keys (in pairs) similar to those of a typewriter, and in each pair of keys one indicates the number of the horse and the other the number of tickets required. If the customer wants four tickets on the "fifth" horse the operator presses the number of tickets key 4, and immediately strikes the horse number key 5, and the machine does the rest! No ticket is printed till it is paid for, and the instrument automatically prints the desired four tickets in indelible ink on a special ticket material. Then it ejects them, and as they appear the electric connections automatically record the sale and all particulars on the indicators. The machine prints each ticket from a band roll in such a way that it cannot be erased or altered, and a special ticket is printed for each race, the same style and colour not being used twice on the same day. So fast can these tickets (which by the way, are also marked with a secret code) be printed that each machine can issue 120 tickets in a minute, so that ten operators, say, can issue 1,200 tickets a minute.

To guard against fraud, two separate records are kept, one on the locked ticket issuing machine, and a second independent record on the electrical registers. The figures shown on the adding counters locked inside the machines represent every ticket sold on the course during the race, and it is impossible to issue a ticket without a record being automatically made of the fact. The only employees necessary to work the Electric totalisator, say the promoters, are the ticket sellers, the dividend calculators, and those who attend the adjusting of the total indicator results. Further, if one thousand or any large sum is invested in a lump it is immediately shown on the indicator on to the thousand figure without running through the tens and hundreds. The figures indicating the number of tickets sold on each horse, and the grand total are 6 to 8 inches or larger if required. Salesman.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that, owing to the Undersigned preceding home on leave, Mr. Rigby H. P. Kewley will take charge of the Company's Hongkong Branch as Acting Local Manager as from 31st inst.

JOHN DE B. LANGASTER
Acting Local Manager.
Hongkong, 19th May 1919.

HONGKONG POLO CLUB. EMPIRE DAY.

NOTICE.—Weather permitting, a Polo Club GYM-KHANA will be held, at the Race Course, Happy Valley (by kind permission of the Stewards, Hongkong Jockey Club) on Saturday next, May 24th, at 4 p.m. Admission \$1.00 (including Tea). Children under twelve half-price. Programme includes:—Tent Pegging, Brain-Fever Race, Mounted Combat, &c., &c. Cash Sweeps. S. E. GRIMSTONE, Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th May 1919.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong on Thursday the 29th May 1919 at noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April 1919. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th instant to the 31st instant both days inclusive.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th May 1919.

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THE "TELEGRAPH"

THE FEATURE PAPER

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"MODERN MODES"

On THURSDAYS for

"MUSICAL JOTTINGS"

On FRIDAYS for

"ROBBIE'S LETTER"

On SATURDAYS for the

"PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT"

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY.

Note the day on which you favor to feature appears.

LOST LOTTERY TICKET.

Among the B. N. B. winners in the Straits Settlements Lottery were Dr. Powell of Tawao, Mr. Tisbury of Melalap and the Hon. Mr. F. E. Lease. The latter's ticket was unfortunately lost in consequence of the runner to whom it was entrusted being waylaid, robbed and murdered, between Sapong Estate and Tenom.

NOTICES.

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SPORTING TIT-BITS.

College won the Inter-House Championship at Fettes sports.

There are three styles of Rugby played in Canada—Canadian, American, and British.

Rosyth Juniors, who "scratched" League points to Broxburn Athletic, have now agreed to fulfil the fixture.

The Lumley Cup semi-final ties have been allotted as follows:—Denbeath Star v. Bellshaine Birds; Broxburn Athletic v. A.S.C. v. Rosyth Juniors; and Leith Benbur v. Winchburgh Violet.

Trent Bridge, Nottingham, has been acquired by Notts County Cricket Club. It was opened for cricket 80 years ago, and W. G. Grace scored the first century there in a county match in 1871.

The Gloucestershire Football Association have sent a resolution to the English Football Association appealing to them to adhere to their former attitude to refuse to recognise Sunday football.

Everybody in the whole world is agin me—and I ain't agin nobody in the whole world. I can't get nobody to help me cause I'm an outlaw—and yet I can lick anybody dat lives to-day.—Jack Johnson (negro pugilist, exiled in Spain).

The reason Stamford Bridge (Chelsea F.C. ground) has been passed by the A.A.A. championships is that the ground is to be used for baseball this summer. There are still those who believe that the American game will "catch on" in this country.

Lieut. H. L. Doherty, R.A.F., the lawn tennis player, who held the championship from 1902-1906, entered for the International Active Service Golf Tournament at Sandy Lodge in the week ending April 12. Lieut. Doherty, who is in the Royal Air Force, is a plus player golfer.

Fettes were favoured with cold weather on both days of their sports. It made the spectators shiver to see the way in which the competitors took the water obstacle in the steeplechase. It was too broad to jump, but the boys seemed to take a delight in going over the head, although it must have been a trifle chilly.

The Chesterfield Football Club is under the control of the Corporation of the town. Is there any other club in the country similarly placed? A new secretary-manager is about to be appointed, and the Corporation have had four names submitted to them by the Sports Committee for final selection out of 67 applicants.

Three of the English League forwards, Harrison, Clemell, and Mossop, are little fellows, weighing on an average only 10 stones. The first named two are 5 ft. 4½ inches in height, and Mossop is two inches higher. Mossop is not long home from the Near East, and he and Boyle and Buchanan must have been taken largely on trust.

In the preliminary round of the Billiard Control Club Amateur Championship at Soho Square Mr. W. Herbert Fowler, the well-known golfer, gained an easy victory over Mr. W. F. Hackman in the heat of 1000 points up. He made breaks of 40, 42, and 59; while his opponent did nothing better than 23, and was beaten by 331 points.

The middle-weight boxing champion of the Scottish Amateur Boxing Association, Hugh Doherty, comes of fighting stock. His father was the heavy-weight champion of Scotland in 1890, when the opposition in the semi-final included such stalwarts as Donovan, the University hurdler; Davies, and Lawson. The new champion, Hugh, saw service in the Dardanelles.

Both Lochhead and Gordon, the Heart of Midlothian recruits, are Edinburgh youths, residing quite close to the ground at Tynecastle. Forrest, the young outside right, is also of Edinburgh. The first-named two played in the same team in the Army, the one an officer, and the other a ranker, and they found their way to Tynecastle independently of each other.

At a meeting of the Scottish Amateur Rowing Association, held in Glasgow it was decided that the annual regattas and championships—in abeyance since 1914—be resumed this season. Clubs represented at the meeting were Portobello, North British, Clyde, Clydesdale, Lomond, Stirling, and Royal West of Scotland. The venue of the championships this season is the Clyde.

Speaking at the Rotary Club, Bristol, Sir Charles Wade, K.C., Agent-General for New South Wales, explained that he was one of three or four men who played at Oxford University and for England in the early eighties, when, by some extraordinary

AIRSHIP'S 20-HOUR CRUISE.

CALLS AT DUBLIN, ISLE OF MAN, AND EAST COAST.

A correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, writing on March 26th, says:—

The Clyde airship, R34, returned to the aerodrome at Inchinnan, Glasgow, at half past 12 yesterday, after a continuous flight of about 20 hours.

She left the shed at 4.55 on Monday afternoon, and after a few preliminary turns steered southwards. Information received by wireless from the vessel early yesterday morning showed that the R34 had flown across the Irish Channel to Dublin, circling over the city and over Dublin Bay; and had also passed over the Isle of Man, Barrow in Furness and Liverpool.

She also went right across England to Selby, then up the East Coast to Newcastle on Tyne and back.

The visit to Selby was specially interesting, because there the R33, the rival for the honours of the first flight across the Atlantic, was built, and is still located. The officers of the R34 took steps to make those below aware of their presence in the neighbourhood, but as it was night time there were no demonstrations from the ground, and the vessel proceeded on her cruise. In landing at Inchinnan there was a slight mishap, two of the propellers being damaged. No one was hurt, and as the injury to the ship is not serious she can very soon be made ready for another flight.

There were icicles hanging from her gondolas, for during the voyage intense cold was experienced. She ascended to an altitude of 9,000 ft.

The navigating party were out for weather, which would test not only the propelling machinery and steering apparatus, but also the strength and permeability of the fabric. They got the weather they wanted in full measure.

Crossing the Irish Channel, they ran into a wet, clammy fog, so thick that they could not see anything below but its whiteness. They also encountered storms of snow and hail, which beat upon the huge craft, but which did nothing whatever to injure the structure or to make it less manageable.

All through this severe test the controls worked admirably, the vessel answering her helm like a good ship at sea. An average speed of 18 miles an hour was maintained throughout the voyage in spite of the fog and snow.

The exact itinerary was:—River Clyde and Firth of Clyde, Irish Channel, across North of England to Newcastle, recrossing to Dublin, back over Isle of Man, and home to Glasgow.

It was a feat of luck, they were never once on the losing side. He holds a remarkable record, having played in 109 Rugby matches, not one of which was lost by his team.

A Glasgow paper tells the story of the manager of a leading Scottish League club being in Midlothian with a view to obtaining the transfer of Andrew Wilson at present of Heart of Midlothian. There was, however, nothing doing. Midlothian are anxious that Wilson should return to them, and the chairman of the club, Mr. P. Bache, stated emphatically that they were not prepared to transfer the player.

Had there been an individual championship at Fettes sports it would have been a keen tussle between A. T. Lay and J. C. S. Ponsford. The former carried off the honours in the 100 yards, 120 yards hurdles long jump, and putting the weight, while he had seconds in the 200 yards and high jump. It was in the longer distances that Ponsford excelled, and he had first in the quarter, the half, and the mile, a second in the long jump, and a third in the 120 yards hurdles.

The *Athletic News*, referring to the coming of the "inter-nationals" again, says:—"It is a common-place even the Caledonian club fanatic would sooner see the Scottish team humiliate the English eleven than watch his parochial pets lift the Scottish Cup." This may be true, and it is nice to think that Scots should be credited with so much love of country, but somehow it reads queer. Just you ask the next Heart of Midlothian or Hibernian supporter you meet and whether he be a fanatic, for just an ordinary commonsense fellow, you can bet your boots he will say, "Give us the Cup." And the same would apply to Glasgow club men.

A MIDDLE-CLASS STRIKE.

G. K. CHESTERTON'S VIEW.

By G. K. Chesterton writes as follows:—Two converging facts of a personal sort ought to make me, and to a certain extent do make me, sympathetic with the half-humorous suggestion of a strike of the middle classes. The first is that I am myself wholly a man of the middle classes; the second is that the matter in which I have hitherto found myself almost alone in the middle classes is the sympathy I have expressed for strikes.

It would seem, at least logically, that I ought to hail the extension of my own ethics to my own order. If I were a bricklayer, and were wise enough to see that what the labouring world chiefly lacks (at least in this industrial corner at this rather morbid moment) is anything like that popular religion which a populace has generally enjoyed, then I suppose I should be only too delighted, when out for a walk, to meet long processions of bricklayers going on pilgrimages to distant shrines; or to see every individual bricklayer moulding and stamping every individual brick with the flamboyant figure of a martyr or the fantastic shape of a demon. That is precisely what such a workman could do in the Middle Ages, and I do not think it a proof of progress that we now make all our bricks alike, or even direct our education and social reform to making all our bricklayers alike.

Or if I were a duke, and lived in an exclusive society of dukes (addressing even a marquis with a fine shade of hauteur) and if I nevertheless perceived that it was rather a pity that dukes did not learn and labour truly to get their own living: then in the same way, I suppose, I should be delighted to come upon great crowds of dukes unloading at the docks or cleaning out the drains. But here again the criticism would vary with time and place: I should be the last to deny that the great European War, for instance, has revived something of the equality of a better European epoch; and that many aristocrats at the front have done as dirty work in as clean a fashion. I should not dream of denying, in short, the more healthy sense in which a duke may have shown himself an iron duke, any more than the thorough sense in which a bricklayer has shown himself a brick.

POINTS OF PERSONAL DIFFERENCE.

On the same argument, I could naturally sympathise with the middle class when they imitate the working class, since the only occasion on which I do not sympathise with them is when they abuse the working class. The clerk or stockbroker with whom I travel in a third-class carriage may be so like me in every detail as to lead to the supposition that we are twins, but I do not only like him, but generally agree with him about most of the important things.

I agree with him, for instance, in holding that supremely practical paradox, that while few things which present themselves to the fancy could be worse than our own Government, death itself would be better than dictation from a foreign Government. If we already agree in talking sense about Germans and Government officials, and other prominent features of the landscape of life, and if he in addition leaves off talking nonsense about the atrocity of all trades unions, it would seem that all difference is over between us, and we have only to fall on each other's necks.

This does not, however, invariably or even frequently occur; there may be some reluctance on his part to allow me to fall on him even in the most friendly fashion; but I think there is also present a less personal and even a definitely impersonal reason. In other words, I think that the point on which we differ cannot be made clear without recurring to more general principles.

A FAITH IN FREE CONTRACT.

There is one reason which would give a real significance to any assertion of the independence by the middle classes. The English middle class has had in history, as the peculiar stamp of its own culture and creed, a faith in free contract. It is needless to note the weaknesses of its application under the condition of the Victorian time; they have been exhaustively enumerated and exaggerated ever since the Socialist reaction set in the time of my boyhood. Nevertheless, the English middle class was right about the truth, even when it was

wrong about the facts. It was right in fundamentally realising one truth now in the terrible danger of a total neglect—the truth that the alternative to some kind of free contract is slavery, so called or not so called.

The overpowering danger today, for those who think it is a danger, is that, under the name of Socialism or Social Reform or State Reconstruction or something else, humanity will ship back into the old and easy solution which existed in Pagan Europe, and still exists in various forms in Pagan Asia; the assumption that certain men are tied to certain trades, that they work not by contract but by status, and that security is a sufficient substitute for liberty. There are many solid advantages in this solution, and there are many sincere humanitarians who would and perhaps will accept it; but I will claim to have a genuine middle class tradition of citizenship in my bones when I refused it and ask my middle class brethren to refuse it.

THE IDEA OF PROPERTY. And there is another bourgeois tradition, much misunderstood by its enemies and almost as much misstated by its friends, which I believe to contain the only real solution of the present social problem, except slavery. I mean what has always seemed to the true citizen to go along with the idea of liberty, the idea of property. We can still work sanely, even if only slowly, for the better distribution of property; which would really end the intolerable strain of this industrial war, between naked numbers on the one side and naked money on the other. Then the Trades Unions would be at once—as conservative and as creative as the Guilds. For the Guilds of mediaeval civilisation were leagues of small property, and while they had a sane sense of community, were entirely free from the cant of communism. Such a state would be as much the contrary of Socialism as mere commercial chaos is the contrary of society. Private property, properly developed and distributed would do all the work of a revolution: The omnipresence of capital would be the disappearance of capitalism.

THE MIDDLE MAN.

If the middle-class is going on strike for its true ideal of private property, I would certainly go with it. But the very image is enough to remind me of the other side of the matter. If the strong side of the middle-class was in its abstract principles of property and liberty, the weak side of it was that it did, I fear, tend to the multiplication of social functions sometimes superfluous and seldom strictly necessary.

The most obvious example of this complication and corruption is in a phrase sufficiently common and appropriate. The real reproach of the middle-class is the middle-men, but the same impotence belongs to beings I trust more harmless, at least in intention; such as myself. I fancy that any one of my fellow-craftsmen in the great guild of journalists and authors will have sufficient humour, not to mention humility, to realise that he cannot strike, for the simple reason that his work is not really necessary. If I were to refuse to write this article except for a thousand pounds, I think it probable that the world would go on its weary way and support existence without it.

This, I fear, would apply to mere writing in almost any age; but here again it is well to repeat, what can hardly be too often repeated, that a wise man will not judge too narrowly by our own narrow state of society. The clergy, for instance, have sometimes struck with a strong political effect; for an "interdict" practically amounted to a clerical strike. And the wise man, if he sees the strange spiritual tides of our time as they are, certainly will not think it impossible for such supernaturalism to return. He will think Mr. H. G. Wells, with all his genius, rather old-fashioned than prophetic when he describes the Soul of a Bishop, and in a literal sense of the phrase suggests that it is all gas and gaiters.

TO BOMB FIRES FROM AIR.

In connection with the recent announcement that the U.S. Forest Service had arranged with the War Department for the use of airplanes and captive balloons to aid in detecting and suppressing forest fires, the Department of Agriculture has announced that one of the interesting possibilities to be tested is bombing fires. It is believed, experts say, that bombs charged with suitable chemicals can be used with good results.

The

Allen

New Series 41

A CAR FOR GENERAL SERVICE

Business as well as social needs were given careful consideration in designing and building the new Allen.

The result is a car that is ideal where maximum year-round service is demanded.

The chassis of the standard Allen 41, has been proven through use by thousands of owners.

And comfort and convenience are present in big measure in this model. A rotary switch on steering column controls the entire electric system.

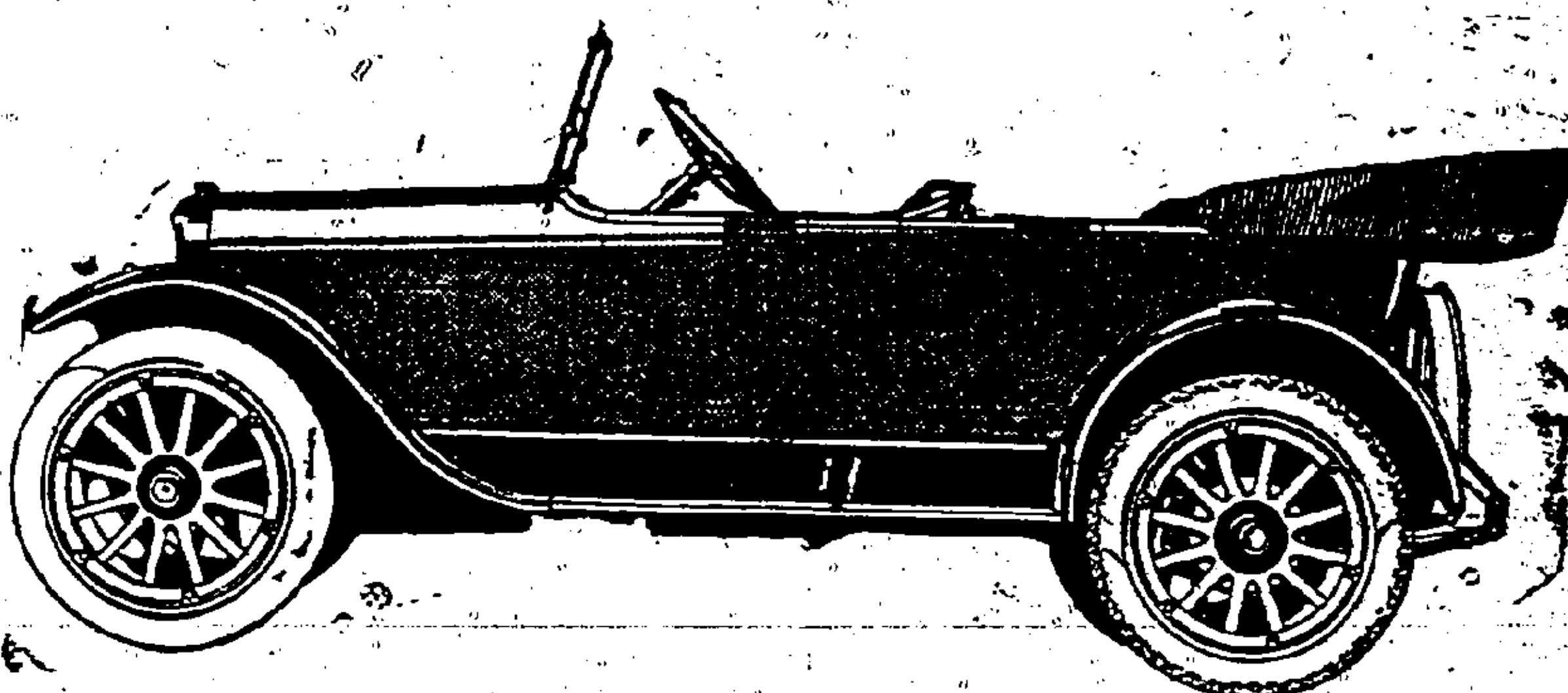
Fittings and body finish are of highest grade. The new Allen is as attractive as it is serviceable.

Many special features of this Car will interest you. Ask for a copy of the Allen Car Book or, better still, have us demonstrate.

The supply of Allen Cars is very limited. Orders must be placed promptly if delivery is to be assured.

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.

5 PASSENGER GENERAL SERVICE CAR.



WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on May 1, 1919.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1918.	1919.
Tytan	144.10	144.10
Tytan	144.10	144.10
Tytan	144.10	144.10
Tytan	144.10	144.10
Tytan	144.10	144.10
Tytan	144.10	144.10
Tytan	144.10	144.10
Tytan	144.10	144.10
Tytan	144.10	144.10
Tytan	144.10	144.10

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1918.	1919.
Tytan	144.10	144.10
Tytan	144.10	144.10
Tytan	144.10	144.10
Tytan	144.10	144.10
Tytan	144.10	144.10
Tytan	144.10	144.10
Tytan	144.10	144.10
Tytan	144.10	144.10
Tytan	144.10	144.10
Tytan	144.10	144.10

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of April.

	1918.	1919.
Consumption	170,000	170,000
Population	97,500	97,500
Consumption per head per day	17.5	17.5
Consumption per head per day	17.5	17.5
Consumption per head per day	17.5	17.5
Consumption per head per day	17.5	17.5
Consumption per head per day	17.5	17.5
Consumption per head per day	17.5	17.5
Consumption per head per day	17.5	17.5
Consumption per head per day	17.5	17.5
Consumption per head per day	17.5	17.5

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of April.

	1918.	1919.
Consumption	170,000	170,000
Population	97,500	97,500
Consumption per head per day	17.5	17.5
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Consumption per head per day	17.5	17.5
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	1918.	1919.
Consumption	170,000	170,000
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Consumption per head per day	17.5	17.5
Consumption per head per day	17.5	17.5

JUST ARRIVED.

PONGEE SILK SUITABLE FOR GENT'S AND LADIES' SUMMER SUITS, DRESSES, SHIRTS, BLOUSES AND UNDERWEAR. LACE AND EMBROIDERED LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS. SWATOW DRAWN WORKS, EMBROIDERIES ON SILK AND GRASS LINEN.

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SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO., No. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL. PHONE NO. 286.

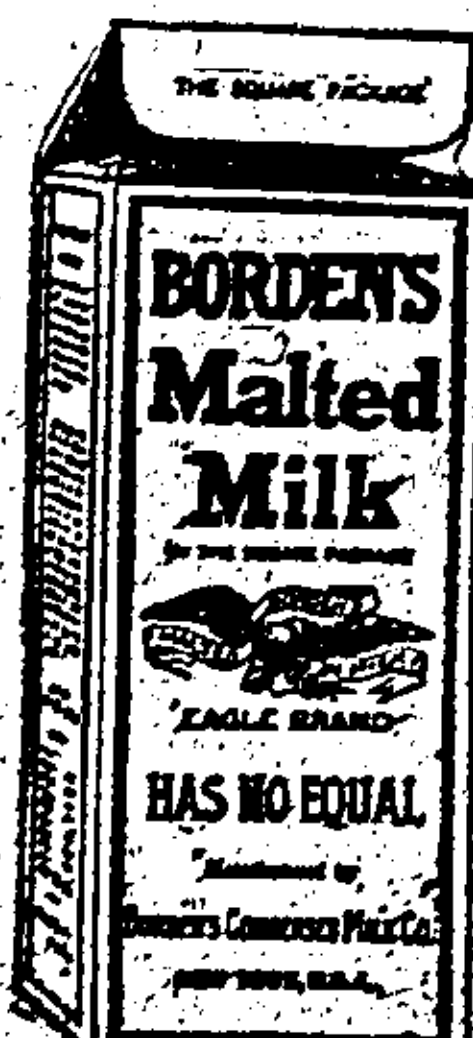
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BORDEN'S Malted Milk
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NOW IN STOCK AT ALL LEADING DISPENSARIES

THE BEST FOOD FOR BABIES AND INVALIDS

ASK FOR THE SQUARE PACKAGE TAKE NO OTHER



"IT'S PURE, THAT'S SURE"

CONNELL BROS. CO. SOLE AGENTS

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS AND THE PEACE TERMS.

Paris, May 10.

The report is false that the German delegates were about to leave Versailles as a protest against the hard terms of the Peace Treaty. Paris circles expect that Germany will not fall in exercising all kinds of bluff to impress the Allies.—Havas.

Paris, May 11.

Germany has officially begun protests against the terms of the Peace Treaty. Count Brockdorff has addressed two warning notes to M. Clemenceau, who has returned a brief reply.

The French Foreign Office states that there is no truth in the report that Count Brockdorff is intending to break off negotiations with the Allies and has given orders that the whole delegation should get ready to leave for Berlin. There is no sign of the German inclination to take the grave step of severing relations with the Allies. Such a manoeuvre could only be contemplated as a bluff.

An official repudiation is published concerning the series of lies sent by a German journalist to the "Neues Wiener Tageblatt" including misstatements that the staff of the hotel reserved for the German delegates consists of spies and the rooms are provided with instruments for recording conversations. The communique adds that if the German journalists continue to spread misstatements the French Government will face the necessity of expelling them.

Berlin, May 12.

Herr Scheidemann, in a speech at the meeting of the National Assembly at Berlin convened to discuss the Peace terms, dramatically declared: "This is the turning point in the life of the German people. We must stand together, we have no duty other than to keep the nation alive.—Germany pursues no nationalistic dreams. There is no question of prestige or thirst for power. Life, bare life, is what we must save for Germany to-day, when everybody feels the throttling hand on his throat."

Zurich, May 12.

At the meeting of the German National Assembly Herr Scheidemann declared that the Treaty in its present form was unacceptable. He protested against the violence it occasioned for the Germans. The leaders of the various parties concurred but finally the Social Democrats declared that despite its severity they were opposed to absolute refusal to sign and recommended the opening of pourparlers.

Herr Scheidemann spoke of the German disappointment at President Wilson's attitude and lengthily complained of the conditions, which he said no honest man could sign as they mean strangling. The whole speech was characterised by a laboured rhetoric, obviously addressed to the gallery.

Herr Scheidemann declared that Vienna is standing with themselves but for the Society of Nations. "The dignity of humanity is placed in your hands, preserve it. We shall make more counter-proposals. The Treaty in the view of the Government is unacceptable. Voices in Italy, Britain and France are now heard protesting." Herr Scheidemann's speech throughout was punctuated by loud and often stormy applause. When Herr Scheidemann declared that the Treaty was unacceptable the House rose to its feet and confirmed the President's words with tremendous applause and general hand-clapping. The galleries also participated loudly and the demonstration was unchecked. Von Weizsacker, President of the Democrats, has informed Herr Scheidemann that his party will withdraw from the Government if the Treaty is signed in its present form. The Centrists are contemplating the same step.

Berlin, May 12.

A Conference of Independent Socialists passed a resolution protesting against peace by violence, declaring that the present Government, by re-establishing militarism, had strengthened the mistrust of Germany. They hoped for a substantial alleviation of the conditions and expressed the opinion that in the last resort Germany must bow to compulsion and sign the Treaty, as abstention would mean detention of prisoners, occupation of districts producing raw materials, sharpening of the blockade, unemployment, famine and death for the masses of the people, ultimately bringing a terrible the Germans in paving the way to negotiations not only for catastrophe and compelling signature. The resolution concludes that as the treaties of Brest and Bukharest were nullified, so the peace of Versailles would be annulled by revolutionary development.

Paris, May 12.

The officials are embarrassed by the Austrian demands for direct telegraphic and telephonic facilities as accorded to the Germans, who are using the only available wires. The Austrian delegation leaves Vienna to-night, arriving at St. Germain on May 14. It numbers fifty three, of whom six are women, including Madame Pannasch.

Reuter's Agency learns that in the event of Germany not signing the Treaty, which is regarded as unlikely, all Military arrangements have been made for Allied Armies to advance exactly in the same way as they would have done had Germany not accepted the armistice terms.

Paris, May 13.

Conference circles estimate that Germany will sign in spite of her notes and protests. The endeavour will fall to disrupt the work of the Allies by introducing the labour factor.

"Echo de Paris" states that Count Brockdorff has prepared a fifth note to the Allies wherein the delegation oppose the decisions regarding the ex-German colonies, by advancing a suggestion for the internationalisation of the African colonies.

A number of German delegates, including Landsberg and Giesberts, have left for Germany.

FRENCH BANK CLERKS ON STRIKE.

Paris, May 10.

Delegates of 20,000 Paris Bank clerks now on strike were summoned to the Ministry of Labour where efforts made to bring about an understanding with the bankers failed. For Sunday the Bank strikers are planning a silent procession on the boulevards.—Havas.

Paris, May 11.

The Paris Bank clerks are still on strike.

THE FINANCIAL TERMS.

Paris, May 10.

Observations made in the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies have left no doubt as to the disappointment felt by French politicians regarding the monetary terms offered to Germany and France having to bear the brunt of her war debt herself. Because of the critical financial situation France is facing the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies rejected by unanimous vote a proposal to advance 45 milliards of francs for feeding Austria in spite of the Minister of Commerce strongly urging the proposal.—Havas.

Brussels, May 11.

A patriotic demonstration sent a message to the King that the people were disappointed to find Belgium was not obtaining guarantees for reparation promised by the Allies and that the indemnities were insufficient to assure restoration. It appeals to the King to save the country from the ruin threatening her. A similar message was sent to the foreign diplomatic representatives in Brussels, hoping the peace terms would be amended with greater regard to Belgium's interests. It also asks support respecting the forthcoming negotiations with Holland, also as regards the freedom of the Scheldt and water communication on the Rhine. It urges that for East Africa a mandate be given to Belgium.

London, May 12.

In the House of Commons Mr. Horatio Bottomley gave notice of motion declaring that the Peace Treaty does not fulfil the pledges of British Ministers with regard to indemnities and in view of the fact that the main financial burden of the war has fallen on Britain no treaty is acceptable which does not provide for rendering to the enemy a bill for the entire cost of the war and arranging for the recovery of such cost regardless of the period over which it may be necessary to extend the payment.

LOANS FOR CHINA.

Paris, May 12.

A new consortium for financing China with loans was organised to-day by French, British, American and Japanese bankers, with a reservation for the later participation of the Belgians.

Paris, May 13.

Replying to a Note regarding Chinese finance addressed by the Government of the United States to the Governments of Great Britain, France and Japan a meeting of delegates of banking groups was held in Paris yesterday when a general agreement was reached regarding the basis of a new international consortium to combine the interests of the groups in China and grant financial, administrative and industrial loans to the Chinese Government. The future participation of the Belgian group was provided for.—Havas.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Paris, May 12.

Paris circles hold the opinion that the German people will be admitted to the League of Nations after having discharged their obligations towards the nations, whom Germany has wronged and have confessed their guilt without reticence, giving valid pledges for their future good behaviour. This will prove that the spirit of Prussianism has departed for ever.—Havas.

FRENCH DEMOBILISATION.

Paris, May 13.

Arrangements have been completed for the demobilisation of French soldiers belonging to the 1907-1908 classes, who will be released immediately after the signature of the peace preliminaries.—Havas.

DE TREY & CO., LTD. LONDON.

JUST RECEIVED BIG CONSIGNMENT OF DE TREY'S DENTAL GOODS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

"TRANSMARINA" TRADING CO.

Hotel Mansions 3rd floor

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

PROFITS OF SOME WELL-KNOWN COMPANIES.

Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., present a very comforting balance sheet their shareholders for 1918, showing a profit of £224,000, paying a dividend and bonus of £2 17s. 6d. per share.—Lampport & Holt, Ltd., closed their last year by declaring a dividend of 10 per cent. The Company's fleet now consists of 35 steamers, besides other small craft, the tonnage being 207,200 tons gross. The balance sheet shows over £1,000,000 in war loans and £500,000 in cash.—Debenhams, Ltd., who have recently absorbed Marshall & Snelgrove, declared their net profits for the year ending January 31 at £341,000—an increase of £103,000 over the preceding year.—The "Illustrated London News and Sketch" recently declared a dividend of 6 per cent.—Alex. Pirie & Sons, Ltd., paper makers, have reaped an enormously rich harvest from printers and publishers during last year, their balance sheet showing a net profit of £102,000.—Cassell & Co., Ltd., publishers, also managed to double their profits last year. They evidently include a prophet on their accountancy staff, for in the report it is stated that the result would have been still better if there had been no war.—Joseph Crosfield & Sons, the soap manufacturers, in which both Messrs. Lever Brothers and Brunner, Mond & Co., are intimately interested, show a net profit in 1918 of £313,000 the average net profit for the past five years being £250,000.—Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd., have exceeded in 1918 their profits for any previous year.

RUBBER FOR ROADS.

The Southwark Borough Council are about to make an experiment with rubber blocks from which road-makers expect great things. The borough has already experimented for some years with rubber for roads, and have learned a good deal on the subject. About 400 square yards of roadway will be treated by the new process.

THE HONGKONG SCHOOL OF MOTORING.

APPLICATIONS FROM STUDENTS ARE NOW BEING ACCEPTED.

The SCHOOL has accommodation for 200 PUPILS, the syllabus including courses for MECHANICS and DRIVING.

SPECIAL FACILITIES are offered to persons desirous of becoming CHAUFFEURS and not at the moment having means at their disposal for their course.

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UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS,
Most up-to-date and Cheapest House
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FOR COMPLETE SATISFACTION SUMMER IS HERE

and you want the most modern cars procurable at a price that is reasonable.

CARS FOR HIRE.

Chandler, 7 Passenger: ... \$8.00 per hour
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WEEKLY & MONTHLY TRIPS CAN BE ARRANGED.

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A LARGE STOCK OF GOODRICH & GOODYEAR TYRES & TUBES KEPT IN STOCK & 22 x 4 HAVE ARRIVED.

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TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!

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First Million Dollar Picture

"A DOG'S LIFE"

NOTE:—The Million Dollar Chaplin series are absolutely the latest Chaplin productions produced by himself under his famous contract with the First National Exhibitors' Circuit Co., of New York. We have presented "Shoulder Arms." We are now presenting "A Dog's Life" and have in hand a contract for "Sunnyside," which is expected to be ready for the East in about 2 months.

Booking at ANDERSON'S

Prices \$1.50 \$1.00 70c



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Ever tried to
bring Smoke out
of Your Eyes ?

Impossible Isn't it? It's just
as impossible also to obtain
a more Pleasant Satisfying
delicious Smoke than



WESTMINSTER
AIDE DE CAMP
CIGARETTES.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

in 50's tins, & 10's boxes.



This Advertisement is issued by Westminister Tobacco Co. Ltd.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 18th 1919. No return from Japan and V.I. Network. With few exceptions, pressure has increased slightly to moderately at all reporting stations; the depression remains over Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. on May 18th. Total since January 1st 11.13 inches against an average of 17.50 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Disturbance. Forecast.

Hongkong to Day Hook. E. winds, fresh to moderate; fair.

1. Farther Channel. The same as No. 1.

2. South coast of China between H.K. and Canton. The same as No. 1.

3. South coast of China between H.K. and Canton. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Report. May 19, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Yokohama	5a	29.81	54	95	ne		4	of
Nagasaki	5a	29.83	56	100	se		1	of
Kobe	5a	29.87	56	100	se		1	of
Osaka	5a	29.78	57	94	new		1	of
Amoy	5a	29.67	73	95	w		1	of
Swatow	5a	29.69	73	94	se		1	of
Shanghai	5a	29.71	73					
Shanghai	5a	29.63	73					
Kobe	5a	29.69	73					
Kobe	5a	29.63	73					
Canton	5a	29.63	73					
H.K.	5a	29.70	73	83	e		1	3
Gap Rock	5a	29.67	73	85	ne		4	cp
Macao	5a	29.67	73	85	ne		4	b
Wanchow	5a	29.63	75	94	ene		2	b
Pakhoi	5a	29.63	75	94	ene		2	b
Hobow	5a	29.63	75	94	ene		2	b
Chien	5a	29.63	75	94	ene		2	b
Pourane	5a	29.63	75	94	ene		2	b
C. St. J.	5a	29.63	75	94	ene		2	b
Aparri	5a	29.71	79	90	a		3	o
Darupan	5a	29.71	79	93	a		3	o
Manila	5a	29.73	77	94	a		0	o
Legaspi	5a	29.73	79	95	a		0	o
San Juan	5a	29.73	79	95	a		0	o
Guam	5a	29.73	79	95	a		0	o
Labuan	5a	29.73	79	95	a		0	o

C. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory May 19, 1919.

1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. Direction of Wind, to two points.

5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing shower, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

State of Sky, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing shower, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

9.15 P.M. MON. TUES. & WED. 9.15 P.M.

THE
Biggest Attraction on the screen to-day
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
HIS FIRST MILLION DOLLAR COMEDY
"A DOG'S LIFE"

There are as many laughs as the pup in this picture has fleas.

TOTO
in
NIPPED IN THE BUD.

7.15 P.M. TO-NIGHT 7.15 P.M.
MRS. VERNON CASTLE

in
MARK OF CAIN.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

THE
TEL. NO. 1743. **CORONET** TEL. NO. 1743.

TO-NIGHT
at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Mrs. VERNON CASTLE

IN

"The Girl from Bohemia"

"CAUGHT AT HIS OWN GAME."

BRITISH GAZETTE Nos. 526-527.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

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Telephone No. 453, Catering Department.
Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL
CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK
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SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

MAY 19.
Natica, 3494, Br. Capt. Patrick, Abadan, A. P.—Mooring.—B. Bay.
Suiyang, 1594, Br. Capt. Gibbs, Shanghai, B. & S.—Mooring.—B 12.
Euryades, 3620, Br. Capt. Jones, Liverpool, B. & S.—Mooring.—Wharf.
Linan, 1356, Br. Capt. Barkus, Swatow, B. & S.—Mooring.—Wharf.
Kinkiang, 1228, British, Capt. Peacock, Wuhu, B. & S.—Mooring.—C 38.
Chenan, 1256, Br. Capt. Lavers, Canton, B. & S.—Mooring.—C 36.
Hopang, 1359, Br. Capt. Fussey, Singapore, J. M.—Mooring.—Wharf.
Tung Shing, 1173, British, Capt. Jowitt, Wuhu, J. M.—Mooring.—B 11.
Choy Sang, 1424, British, Capt. Brewer, Canton, J. M.—Mooring.—B 31.
Wing Sang, 1919, British, Capt. Christie, Canton, J. M.—Mooring.—C 35.
Cheong Shing, 1256, Br. Capt. Mizick, Weihaiwei, J. M.—Mooring.—B 10.
Haihong, 1370, Br. Capt. Evans, Swatow, D. L.—Mooring.—Wharf.
Arratoon Apar, 2931, Br. Capt. Rowe, Calcutta, B. & S.—Mooring.—K. Wharf.
Tenzan Maru, 2666, Jap. Capt. Iwahachi, Kobe, N. Y. K.—Mooring.—K. Wharf.
Weishun, 866, Ch. Capt. Shidru, Canton, San Peh.—Mooring.—A 17.
Hui Tak, 1370, Ch. Capt. Glen, Shanghai, C. M.—Mooring.—Wharf.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Weishun for Shanghai
Suiyang for Canton
Tungshing for Canton
Choyang for Shanghai
Euryades for Shanghai
Tenzan Maru for Singapore
Arratoon Apar for Kobe
Sun Tak for Singapore
Wingang for Manila
Shan Chung for K. C. Wan
Hansam for Saigon

POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

INWARD MAILS.

Manila and Australia—Per TAOGO MARU, 23rd May.
Manila, Canada and U.S.A.—Per EMPRESS OF ASIA, 23rd May.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta—Per TENZAN MARU, 20th May, 9 a.m.

Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per KAI FONG, 20th May, 9 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHANGCHOW, 20th May, 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per ARRATOON APCAR, 20th May, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per PAKHOI, 20th May, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 20th May, 1 p.m.

Swatow—Per TAI SZE MA, 20th May, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST MAY.

Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Kobe, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO—Per COLOMBIA, 21st May, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 22ND MAY.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—Per SOSHU MARU, 22nd May, 8 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per AKI MARU, 22nd May, Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYANG, 22nd May, 11 a.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA CANADA—Per AFRICA M., 22nd May, Reg. 10.45 a.m. Letters 11.30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per LYCAON, 22nd May, Reg. 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday, 21st May, at 5 p.m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. ARRATOON APCAR, on 17th May, 1919.

Abrams C W Henderson Dr J
Allen R Khan Sub Maj
Benbow Major Roshan
Beckingsale L Karim Fazil
Blackie L Lesser H
Campbell Capt Mehta K J
Coutts W S Orr
Cousins Jas H Perdue C G
Dass Sham Palhill C
Daily Capt Ernst Miss A R Pope Miss F C
Ebrahim S M Russel D O
Ferozuddin S Stewart Jas
Hill Miss A G Simpson L

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The American & Manchuria Line s.s. "JITAROEM" left New York for Hongkong, Manila and Singapore on the 14th inst., and may be expected to arrive at this port on the 20th May.

The Y.K.K. s.s. "SEIYO MARU" arrived at Yokohama May 18th, and sails May 17th, according to schedule for San Francisco en route to South America.

The B.M.S. EMPRESS OF ASIA arrived at Yokohama 18th May, and is due at Hongkong 23 d May.

The China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of a telegram from the San Francisco Office advising that the s.s. "HANKING" arrived at San Francisco on April 15th.

The B.M.S. EMPRESS OF ASIA left Hongkong Shanghai May 17th, and is due at Manila May 20th.